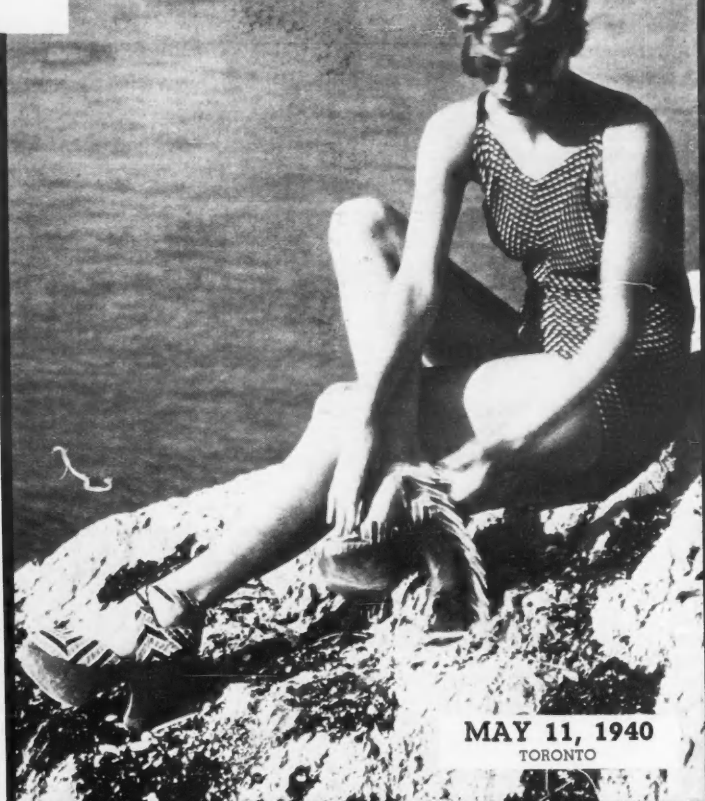


SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY



TEN CENTS
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MAY 11, 1940
TORONTO

THE value to Germany of the possession of South Norway seems to consist entirely in the opportunity it affords for the use of the air-fields of that area as bases for operations against the British Isles or British shipping. If German occupation extended to the north and included the Narvik territory, it might have some value in connection with the shipment to Germany of Swedish iron ore; but there seems little probability of the Germans being able to dislodge the British and Norwegians from their line cutting North Norway from South Norway at the narrowest point of the country's width.

As a matter of sentiment and prestige it is unquestionably most unfortunate that the Allies have had to abandon South Norway to the mercies of Germany; but as a matter of major strategy the German success does not seem highly important. It has not so far made possible any successful German air operations either in the North Sea or in the British Isles; and the British air force seems to retain the power to inflict a good deal of periodic damage on the Norwegian air fields. In these circumstances the expenditure of a very large amount of both military and naval energy in an effort to drive the Germans out of Norway would clearly be bad strategy at a time when there are other and more important fields of conflict in which both arms can be more efficiently employed.

The idea so constantly expressed by neutral commentators, that the Allies should be able to guarantee every neutral nation in the vicinity of Germany against German invasion, is geographically impossible. The Allies cannot do that even for Belgium and Holland, whose freedom from German occupation is vastly more important to them than that of Norway or Roumania. The position of any country which is a neighbor of Germany is not an enviable one; but that is because it is a neighbor of Germany, not because it is a friend of the Allies. It could have been made less unenviable by a more general agreement on the part of these and other nations to pool their resources and energies in a League for the prevention of aggression, especially if other and more remote peace-loving nations had been willing to join in such a pool. In the absence of any such pool, the best that these neighbors of Germany can hope for is that the two great nations which are the active enemies of aggression in the present war will be able in the long run, not to prevent temporary occupation of a good deal of non-German territory by Germany, but to ensure the return of that territory to its proper owners when Germany is defeated.

It would do Norway no good if half of South Norway were now rescued from German occupation, provided that as a result the Allies were unable to defeat Germany in the main war; for a victorious Germany would make the whole of Scandinavia even more of a vassal state than Denmark is today. The liberties of Poland, of Norway, of Denmark, of Czechoslovakia, of Austria, as well as those of Sweden and of every other country not yet trodden by the Teutonic hobnails, depend upon the final issue of the conflict whose major field seems to be shifting to the Mediterranean. All these countries were masters of their own destinies before Germany grew powerful, and so were even Albania and Abyssinia. It may or may not be too late to do anything about Albania and Abyssinia—as to whose qualification for being masters of their own destinies there may also be some doubt;—but the ability of every other nation in Europe to be master of its own destiny, and this includes Italy herself, depends upon the defeat of Germany. If putting King Haakon back in Oslo or even Hamar tomorrow would have the result of allowing Herr Hitler to enter Paris or London in triumph, we are quite confident that King Haakon would not want to be put back.

The German People

THE Montreal Gazette is very proud of itself for having been one of the earliest voices in Canada to proclaim with enthusiasm that the Allies were fighting the German people as well as the German government. We still think that there is a distinction between the German people and the German

distinction in mind in view of the fact that the German people may, at some future time, find itself in a position to make the distinction clear, by ridding itself of its present government. When that happens, we do not know exactly what the Gazette's position will be. We do not know what the German people are to do in order to convince the Gazette that it does not have to go on making war upon them. If the mere character of the German people is such that we have to make war upon them without regard to the nature of the government which they are maintaining, presumably the only thing to do is to go on making war upon them until they have no government of their own anyhow, and are either divided up among the neighboring powers, or become a protectorate of France and Great Britain.

Meanwhile, if it is any satisfaction to the Gazette, we are quite prepared to admit that for the moment, and for the purposes of the prosecution of the war, the distinction between the German people and the German government is more or less academic. The German people is in no position to establish any such distinction, even if it wanted to; and under the pressure of wartime propaganda, and with the aid of some fairly gratifying military successes, it has probably been brought into a state of mind in which it does not, at present, want to establish the distinction. Our military job is to change that state of mind.

Disfranchisement Scheme

IT IS proposed by the municipal authorities of Toronto and Hamilton, according to the *Globe and Mail*, that the province of Ontario should pass legislation "which would disfranchise all citizens found to be members of, or associated with, any club, group, society or organization which has objects or purposes considered prejudicial to the good government of Canada and the successful prosecution of the war."

This proposal will no doubt be hailed with delight by large numbers of persons who share the natural resentment of those who see democratic institutions being deliberately used by enemies of democracy for its own destruction. Nevertheless it contains elements which are in themselves so completely opposed

to democracy that we trust the Ontario Legislature will hesitate a long time before acting on the promptings of the Toronto and Hamilton aldermen.

It will be noticed that there are two important hiatuses in the recommendation as set forth in the *Globe and Mail*. Disfranchisement is to be directed against citizens found (by whom?) to be associated with (a very loose term) an organization with purposes considered (again by whom?) prejudicial to the good government of Canada and the successful prosecution of the war. We confess to having no confidence whatever in the impartiality or discretion of any authority which might be set up by the province for the determination of these two questions, (1) whether an individual is or is not "associated with" a certain organization, and (2) whether that association is or is not pursuing ends prejudicial to good government. The criminal courts, with all their safeguarding paraphernalia of procedure and of appeal, are the only authority to whom we should be prepared to commit the tremendously important responsibility of depriving, not a few individuals, but entire groups of citizens, of their whole share in the government and their sole defence against unjust treatment.

The municipalities, we have no doubt, would be delighted to secure the disfranchisement of every organization representing the unemployed, as it would greatly simplify their problem in the matter of getting "tough" with these classes. Some of the employing interests might be equally pleased at the idea of disfranchising entire trade unions, on the not unpalatable ground that any demand by a union which the employer does not wish to grant is prejudicial to the successful prosecution of the war.

Discipline in Ships

TWO of the demands presented by the organization of Great Lakes seamen and now about to be reviewed by the Conciliation Board whose decision the seamen and their employers have alike been persuaded to await (though not to promise to accept) are demands about which we think the people of Canada should be doing some careful thinking, in preparation for the day when the seamen may possibly seek to enforce them by strike, and public

↑ THE PICTURES ↓

THE WAR GOES ON, but France in spite of her grim and determined preparations for a long conflict has not forgotten the pleasanter things of life. If her designers are at work on airplanes and submarines and tanks, they are still with their old art providing costumes to set off the beauty of the fair sex, as these pictures received among a batch of war pictures from Paris amply give evidence.

opinion may become an important factor in the issue. One of these is the demand that no seaman be employed who is not a member of the union. The other is the demand that an extra union member be carried on every ship with no other function than to see to the interests of the union.

Neither of these demands, it seems to us, is compatible with the kind of discipline which is imperatively necessary on board ship if the safety of the vessel and of all concerned is to be adequately safeguarded. They amount to the setting up of a dual command in the two vital matters of the selection of the crew and of the conduct of discipline on board. They obviously proceed from an ideology which has its origin in Russia, and it is therefore interesting to note that at the very moment when the briefs on this subject were being prepared for submission to the Canadian conciliators, the cables were bringing news of a protest in the Russian navy newspaper *Red Fleet* against a condition in the Russian fleet which is described as "false democratization that is foreign to the spirit of our navy." Commanders are denounced for undue familiarity with sailors, for refraining from awarding punishment for serious breaches of duty, and for other signs of lack of discipline. If Russia has learned that discipline is essential at sea, and can only be maintained by the vesting of full authority in the commanding officer, it should not be difficult to retain that concept in the lake and maritime services of Canada.

The Uses of Annulment

THE most charming example yet afforded of the workings of the system of collusive divorce under the form of an undefended application for annulment of marriage, introduced into Quebec jurisprudence by Mr. Justice Forest, is that which came to light last week on an application by Clara August Steven of Montreal to be replaced in the position she occupied prior to a 1939 judgment annulling her marriage, so far as being able to make proof of the validity of the marriage is concerned. The question of validity will be heard on its merits at a later date. Mr. Justice Survever has handed down a judgment stopping execution of the annulment until this further hearing.

Clara August Steven's claim is that the man who passed as her husband from November 1938 to July 1939 obtained her consent not to oppose the annulment by representing to her that he intended subsequently to remarry her in the Roman Catholic Church, under a contract of marriage which would protect his and her financial interests. In consequence of these representations and of her husband's reiterated protests of conjugal love, she did not appear in the action for annulment, which was heard by Mr. Justice Cousineau. After the annulment the man in question resumed marital relations with her, acknowledged her in the presence of other people to be his wife, and furnished her with the same financial support as before. But towards the end of November last he admitted to her that he had never had any intention of remarrying her, and that his promise to do so had been made for the sole purpose of securing annulment of the marriage; and from December 9, her evidence states, he ceased to support her and to maintain in any way the relationship of husband and wife.

She further pleads that since the annulment was granted she has learned definitely that the man was never baptized in the Roman Catholic Church, but

(Continued on Page Three)

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

HITLER, having written a book called "My Struggle", the rumor is around that Mussolini, not to be outdone, is busy on a book of reminiscences to be called "My Straddle".

Who picks a trillium
Is a villium.

—Old Wild-Flower-Loving Manuscript.

Empires are born, not made, in case Hitler thinks that the world is his ersatzter.

If capitalism survives the present conflict, it means that a positive answer will be given to that age-old question, is there life after death?

And you will know it is Utopia, too, because the only hold-up men will be those who boost you to the skies.

It appears that the rest of the world must not be critical of Britain's conduct of the war. After all, the Mother of Parliaments knows best.

The deficiency of the British Cabinet in regard to the conduct of the war is quite obvious. No really honest men can figure what crooks will do next.

Frankly we don't know which is the more aggressive, Hitler or the masses on Mussolini the nuisance.

Opportunities are really greater in our time. In the old days the stupid member of the family had no future at all. Now, he can always become a radio war commentator.

Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Norway and Denmark have gone, but God willing, we'll still be able to save the trillium.

Scientists have isolated a new chemical element, one pound of which will do the work of 3,000,000 gallons of gasoline or the equivalent in coal. But can it feed the unemployed?

Radio sets, according to Oscar, are divided into two classes: portable and insupportable.

The office statistician, who is slightly short-sighted, says that he has made a survey and women's legs are definitely longer than they were last year.

As we go to press, it appears that Allied strategists have decided to ignore Norway.

That unpleasant sound you hear across the world is the Nazis giving us the Trojan horse laugh.

Esther says of course we're not fighting the German people, we're just fighting ninety million people who look like them.



Britain's Foreign Secretary is a Practical Idealist

BY HERBERT A. MOWAT

THE Viceroy's special train was speeding on its way to Delhi, where Lord Irwin had an appointment to meet Mahatma Gandhi. The Indian crisis had reached its point of greatest tension, for the Nationalists of India were about to pass a resolution which demanded freedom from British rule.

Suddenly there was a muffled roar beneath the train, the rending of wood and the shattering of glass, and the rear coaches, after what seemed a series of convulsions, came to a stop. A bomb, planted on the track, had exploded under a car other than that of the Viceroy, who climbed out, and after surveying the wreckage sent a message of assurance to his Sovereign in London.

Messages of sympathy and congratulations poured in from all over the world, but the most significant were those which came from the native religious and political leaders of India, couched in terms of warmest regard and in wholesale condemnation of some misguided fanatic's plot. The National Assembly suspended proceedings to pass a resolution to be forwarded to one with whose official person they were at daggers drawn but for whom as a man they had the greatest affection and respect.

Lord Irwin, formerly the Honorable Edward Wood, M.P., now Lord Halifax, stands six feet five inches in height. He was the only European statesman who had the advantage of "inches" over Sumner Welles when the American Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs recently visited Europe. But to the millions of India he is a spiritual giant, a Christian who expects the best of the men he meets, and who gives generously his best regardless of the return. Gandhi saw immediately that he had no selfish ambition to serve. On one occasion Gandhi stated, "I have every reason to believe that his entire salary as Viceroy goes to charity."

Student and Ascetic

His spare frame and features give the impression of the student and the ascetic. This impression is justified by the facts. Although fortune has favored him generously with stature it has limited him physically in another way. He possesses only one hand. But with his right hand he plays a splendid game of tennis. He is the typical English out-of-doors gentleman with a passion for fox-hunting, riding and all the free activities of country life. During the war he served as Major with the Yorkshire Dragoons. He is the finished product of Oxford, a graduate of Christ Church College and Fellow of All Souls, than which, it is said, there is no greater academic distinction. To cap his Oxford honors he has been its University Chancellor since 1933.

The personality and career of Halifax can be explained by his religion and by his family traditions. He goes to church every day, a habit instilled by his father, the second Viscount Halifax. The latter for over fifty years was the leader and mouthpiece of the Anglo-Catholic movement in England, President of the English Church Union and ambitious for the rapprochement of his Church with continental Catholicism under the primacy of the Bishop of Rome. Since rapprochement did not include submission, the *sine qua non* of the Papacy, his hopes were unrealized. But a record of his life discloses the operation of a spiritual dynamic which is an inspiration to men everywhere who call themselves Christian. And for his son we can claim as much.

From his earliest boyhood days he attended daily the celebration of the Holy Communion in the chapel on the family estate. If ever a young chap was brought up "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord to depart from it no more forever," Halifax is that person. Every morning before breakfast finds him before the altar, seeking that guidance which he believes is the reward of a devotional approach to God.

The Woods and the Greys

None can understand the sense of obligation for Imperial service felt by Lord Halifax without knowing the ancestral background of the Woods and the Greys. The blood of these two strains flows in his veins and their traditions and ideals are his. An examination of this family history carries us back to the thirties of the last century. Lord Grey, his great-grandfather, after a terrific struggle with the House of Lords had the First Reform Bill made law. He brought the Lords to surrender by forcing a promise from his unwilling monarch to create a sufficient number of new peers favorable to the measure to obtain a majority. In the forties Lord Durham, a kinsman by marriage, brought in a report on the problem of government in Canada which resulted in the realization of Responsible Government in Upper and Lower Canada. In the fifties, the grandfather of Lord Halifax, Sir Charles Wood, was Secretary of State for India. Under his administration the East India Company was eased out and the form of Indian Government instituted which prevailed until the viceregal term of his grandson. In 1914 when the Great War broke out it was another relative, Sir Edward Grey, who was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

These chieftains of the Woods and the Greys had one quality in common. They were reformers. And they had one experience in common. They were never entrusted again with high office after the major if not dramatic roles through which they are remembered by posterity. This applies even to Sir Edward Grey who passed into the shadows of private life after the Great War and was never again considered for cabinet rank. Three of them shared this distinction; they helped shape the constitutions of great states for the demands of the modern age—Lord Grey for Great Britain, Lord Durham

for Canada and Sir Charles Wood for India. Halifax has already joined their succession of reform through his work as Viceroy of India, but he is one up on them in subsequent service. He has been chosen again for high office, at a time when the relations of the British Empire with the continent of Europe will be determined for decades to come.

When he arrived in India he soon perceived that the British Raj was challenged to meet the legitimate aspirations of Indian life and thought. Their accredited leaders were demanding self-government with a passion that brooked neither resistance nor delay. It was based on a conviction that great services rendered to the Allied cause in the war should be rewarded, in a world made safe for democracy, by national self-determination. About the Round Table he gathered these leaders to discover with them a basis of agreement by discussion and negotiation.

It is admitted that no Englishman in public life had finer qualifications for this task of conciliation. From the first Mahatma Gandhi, representing the millions of Hindus, said, "He is my friend." The late Maulana Mahatma Ali, joint leader with Gandhi in the first non-co-operative movement said, at the Round Table Conference, shortly before his death, "If any man has saved the British Empire today it is that tall, thin Christian. If Lord Irwin were not there today heaven knows what would happen. We would not be at this Round Table." What has happened is known to us all. The institution of a measure of self-government through the development of a parliamentary system is assured despite Churchill's heated opposition to the passing of the Act which sets in motion the machinery of reform. That Stanley Baldwin's approval was given to Lord Irwin's administration was shown by his early appointment to a cabinet post on his return to England.

We must pass over his work in the government as President of the Education Council and his activities as Lord Privy Seal, to the work which at present engrosses him, that of Foreign Affairs. At a time when foreign relations and policy are daily and hourly in the public mind, next to Neville Chamberlain and Winston Churchill Lord Halifax has the most conspicuous and perhaps the most responsible portfolio in the cabinet. He assumed his seals of office under a handicap, for he had been credited when Lord Privy Seal with being Neville Chamberlain's errand boy—witness the fiasco of his visit to Hitler and Goering while Anthony Eden was still Foreign Secretary. Hitler kept him waiting, was anxious to avoid even the semblance of negotiation with the British under the eagle eye of Il Duce. The Fuehrer is reported to have stated after the interview that he talked about the weather and the beautiful view over the mountains from Berchtesgaden!

To Halifax was imputed the gospel of Chamberlain, that negotiation with the dictators could produce a deal which would prevent war and give peace in our time. Anthony Eden had already thrown overboard any belief that accommodation with dictators was sound policy. With a very influential section of British and foreign opinion concurring in Eden's conviction, Lord Halifax started out in his new duties committed to a policy, the possible success of which was regarded with intense and justifiable scepticism by most experts on European affairs.

A Foreign Secretary characterized by patience and conciliation was not the man of destiny to deal with Hitler and Mussolini in the opinion of many students of the European chaos. What had been an asset to him in India might be a liability in London. Laski writing in *The Living Age* in 1938 asked, "Can he buy off the deluge? He will not transform Hitler and Mussolini by his noble incantations. We shall pay in the end a heavy price for his high character and the moral beauty of his inner life. For the premises on which he acts involve the grim assumption that the dictators can be won to the service of the causes they exist above all to destroy."

It is known now that in the summer of 1939 the negotiations between Russia on the one side and France and Great Britain on the other were protracted and were finally a failure for one reason. Halifax would not pay the price. Stalin's price was Britain's agreement to loss of independence for the Baltic States. Not the incontestable advantage of complete encirclement of Germany would cause Halifax to consent to the betrayal of these small nations. The Russian alliance was lost because Stalin was able to make an agreement with a great power which regards small nations as helpless objects of rape and plunder.

Supplement to Churchill

The prestige of Halifax has increased substantially since he took office. The severest critics of the Chamberlain government have no recommendations to make about a new Foreign Secretary who would be an improvement on Halifax. When the opposition is canvassed Halifax is still more conspicuous for his excellent qualifications; the startling absence of rival candidates for the senior post in foreign affairs is a convincing proof

↑ THE PICTURES ↓

FRENCH-CANADIANS GUARD THE PALACE. For the first time in history troops not of purely British descent mounted guard at Buckingham Palace and St. James's Palace. They were the Royal 22nd Regiment, of Quebec, and they took over from April 17 to April 20 inclusive. Left and right, the Canadian soldiers entering the grounds of Buckingham Palace to assume their historic guard duties.

of its unprecedented difficulties, and of the exceptional abilities of its occupant.

The European Gordian knot of conflicting racial, national and economic interests is now being cut with the sword of armed combat. The moment seems untimely for the scholar, the man of reflection, for one whose mental processes are so often those of intuition. Churchill is wielding the sword which is cutting the knot of ensnared European relations and in the dizzy complexity of that continent's affairs there is imperative need of a type other than and supplementary to Churchill. Europe must be rebuilt from its political ruins by men who have a vision of its new image. The logic of events will give no answer, but practical idealism can provide a way out if it rallies the best in human nature to build a new order. In this work the religious and philosophical intuitions of Halifax have been refined and shaped for use in the welter of practical affairs.

The idealism and character of Halifax in association with the pragmatism and expert European knowledge of Eden may be ultimately prize assets of Great Britain in dealing with warring and post-war European states.

A Century of Sonnets

BY AUGUST ROBERT LEISNER

The centenary of the birth of Thomas Hardy will occur on June 2 of the present year. Among the more interesting events in connection with the celebration will be the publication of a century of sonnets, each one dealing with some aspect of the author's life, works or genius, and all of them written by a Canadian poet and literary critic. The sonnet writer is August Robert Leisner, now a post-graduate student in the University of Toronto, working for his Ph.D. in English Literature. Mr. Leisner, who is an American by birth, is married to a daughter of Theodore Goodridge Roberts, brother of Sir Charles G. D. Roberts and himself a literary worker of no small fame. Some examples of Mr. Leisner's hundred poems are the following.

TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES

THIS time he chose a redder, finer clay
To bleed in the black grip of destiny.
Fate's self must give this nobler bride away,
Making of bridal night an agony.

Never was love of such insistent bloom
So tortured, to every vein of its flower—

All prearranged on the indifferent loom
That knows only one theme, an eyeless power.

Yet motherhood over its dying child
Had never so sublimely lit the night,
Nor love, unshrinking its white flesh defiled,
Been given to flare such sacrificial light.

The black flag flapping in the murdered sky
He made the scarlet banner of our cry.

HE DEFINES HIS "ROMANTICISM"

"WHAT looks like my romanticism fails
Of being so by not being a dream:
Not God's breath but the elemental gales
Push my bright skiff along time's swollen stream.

"Though just as eager as romantics were
To make divine the promptings of the heart,
I'm quite a different philosopher,
No God-sure metaphysics props my art.

"My only god, if such it may be named—
So runs my creed, which optimists misstate—
Is what for very beauty must go maimed,
A love too tender for the grip of Fate,
A painful glowing that surpasses stars
Despite the livid tissue of its scars."

HE ANSWERS SOME WOMEN CRITICS

"IT'S strange that women should have thought
Unfair
My study of their weaknesses, since men
I studied with the same unflinching care,
And hearts were never targets for this pen.

"Nor was my study a mere scholar's game,
Whose goal, if I mistake not, is cold truth;
Truth I too loved, but only as a flame
To guide the spirit through its erring youth.

"Love was my study,—how it might endure
Through all the pitfalls of unloving Fate,
That makes of love only the race-will's lure,
Not caring if at last it turn to hate.
Love was my study,—to keep all its light
For the cold shadows of our deathward night."

HIS PITY

EVEN the stars, that some had grown to hate,
Must share the love-sad shining of his eyes:
They too are strung upon the cord of Fate
To no good end though flaming in the skies.

The earth, of course, with all its time-shrunk stone
Knows more the pity of his heart-wrung tear,
Its aeoned patience like grief's monotone,
No more expectant, beyond hope and fear.

And all the little creatures that we pass
As if the world was never meant for them,
They too must know his tear-glance, even the grass,
Whose every thin blade is a flowering stem.

Never had pity such infinite scope,—
The whole creation a frustrated hope.



LEFT, FRENCH-CANADIAN Sentries ON DUTY at Buckingham Palace. Right, His Majesty The King, with Major-General McNaughton, Chief of the Canadian forces in England, and the Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner, interested spectators at the taking over of the guard by Canadian troops.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

was actually baptized in the Catholic Oriental Church, which is in no way affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church as regards canon law and the rules and regulations of marriage. She could not, she claims, even with reasonable diligence, have discovered this fact at the time of the annulment proceedings, even if she had not been deceived into presenting no opposition to the application for annulment.

The reliability of all these assertions is obviously subject to final check at the re-hearing of the annulment case on its merits; but Mr. Justice Surveyer was sufficiently impressed with them to grant a stay of execution. But it is evident that there is nothing in the nature of annulment proceedings as now practised by the Superior Court of Quebec to prevent cases of this kind from happening, provided only that the party who is not seeking the annulment can be induced to offer no opposition to it—that is to say, if the proceedings are really collusive. If they are not collusive, as we have many times pointed out, the proceedings are without value, since the non-consenting party can always take an appeal, and the higher courts have consistently refused to uphold the principles of law laid down by Mr. Justice Forest in this matter. And it is particularly interesting to learn that a Quebec annulment is itself capable of being annulled—a fact which seems to make marriage under the Forest system even more delightfully uncertain than we had supposed.

Education Costs

THE annual revenues of the major institutions of university rank in Canada were 14 million dollars in 1931 and declined to less than 13 million dollars in 1935, since which they have risen to 15.2 million dollars in 1939, according to the bulletin just issued by the Bureau of Statistics. The recovery is gratifying, but it is accompanied by a feature which is considerably less gratifying. Government grants, which were 7 million dollars in 1931, declined with terrible rapidity until 1934, and their recovery since that year has only brought them to 6.4 millions, or half a million below the 1931 figure. The revenue from endowments is still a little lower than in 1931, and the difference is made up to a small extent from miscellaneous sources, and to the extent of nearly 1.7 million dollars by the increase in student fees. These have increased by more than 50%, and now constitute a third instead of a fifth of the total revenue of the institutions. Education is therefore coming to be more and more, in its higher branches, the exclusive privilege of the comparatively well-to-do, for the financial assistance now available for exceptionally promising students reaches only one in seven or eight of those who enter the university.

Particularly deplorable is the fact that the Western universities are still, in spite of a considerable recovery, far below 1931 in total revenue. They are, of course, the worst hit by the decline in government grants, and their revenue from endowments, which must have been largely invested in western mortgages and bonds, has been shot to pieces. It is essential for the intellectual health of the country that higher education should continue to be available, on an adequate scale and at the lowest possible cost to the individual, to the population of the Western provinces, who are so far removed from other Canadian sources of intellectual culture.

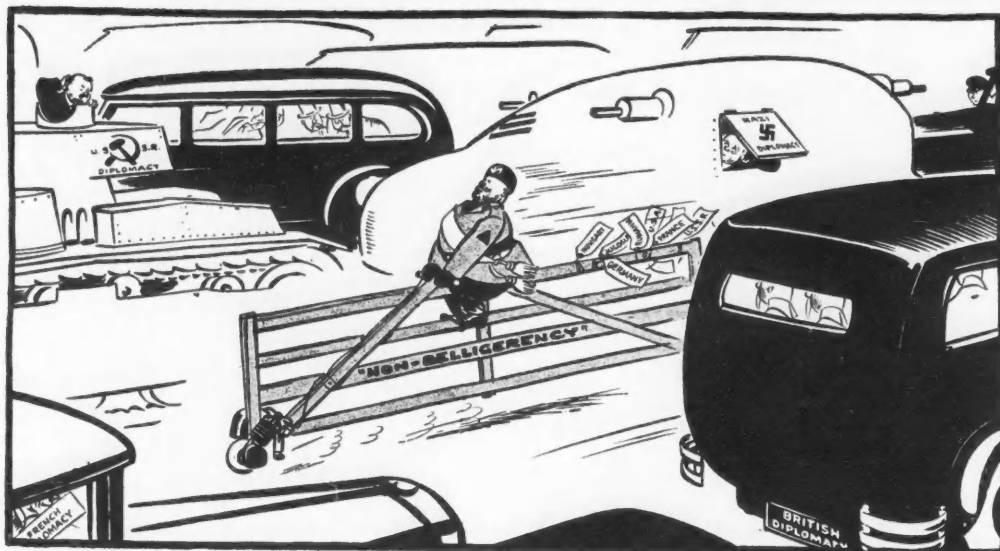
Fighters in the Snow

THE Vancouver Province, which ought to know better, is busy denying that Canadians have any special fitness for the fighting in Norway, on the ground that "they know very little about the Arctic regions." Apart altogether from the fact that Canada is the only country in the world which possesses a Bishop of the Arctic—whose signature "Archibald the Arctic" is one of the quaintest features of Anglican nomenclature in the Dominion—the raising of this claim in connection with an expedition to Norway shows a lamentable ignorance of the differences between latitude and isotherms. The Province, of all the newspapers in Canada, ought to be the first to bear in mind that the climate of the West Coast of any continent is vastly warmer than the climate of the centre or east coast at the same latitude. Vancouver itself is further north than Lake St. John, but knows considerably less about snow. Oslo and the north end of Scotland are both in about the latitude of Great Slave Lake, but their weather conditions are considerably less rigorous.

We regret these efforts to convince the world that Canada is really a sub-tropical country, because they will never have any success, and yet they will deprive Canada of one of its most valid and most valuable claims to the respect of the rest of the world—the fact that the fibre of its citizenry, with some few exceptions (we are willing to leave out Vancouver if the Province insists), is toughened by several months of exposure annually to a climate which nobody can truthfully describe as enervating.

Be Willing or Be Shot

WE ARE indebted to the British Ministry of Information for two successive extracts from broadcasts to the Reich by Dr. Goebbels' department on March 25 and 29 respectively. On March 25, German hearers were assured that "Metal donations should be a sacrifice and a gift. The party will supervise the collection. The voluntary principle will be preserved everywhere." On March 29, they were informed that "Metal collection is a sacrifice made by the German people to carry on the fight for existence forced upon us. Any person . . . who in any way diverts such metal from its destination injures the fight for freedom of Greater Germany and therefore will be punished by death." Obviously the most complete freedom exists in Germany in this matter, and the actions of every German are left as voluntary as they can possibly be. Nobody who is willing to be punished by death is under any compulsion whatever. Nobody need do anything that he would rather die than do; the choice of death is always open.



FOR A FENCE-SITTER, OLD MUSSO CERTAINLY DOES GET ABOUT

—By Lou.

How Quebec Feels About It

THE intensification of Catholic feeling in the province of Quebec against Nazi Germany is proceeding at much the same pace as in the United States, where even the least pro-British organs of that opinion are showing more and more indignation against Nazi policies and methods. The important French Canadian clerical organ, *L'Action Sociale Catholique*, expresses itself in its last issue as follows:

"It is impossible to restrain a sense of disgust at the invasion and crushing, by a great nation like Germany, of small peoples under the pretence of defending them."

"Not satisfied with transgressing the most sacred precepts of human and international law, Nazism brands as criminals those who dare to oppose the ravisher. On Sunday, the Reich called upon Norway to surrender, and in the same proclamation warned the Norwegian people that anyone obeying the mobilization order of their lawful government would be sentenced to death."

"In olden times, the foe who made a brave and gallant resistance was awarded the honors of war at the hand of the victorious belligerent. But today, according to Nazism, patriotism is nothing but treason, resistance to the oppressor is a crime, and the defence of one's fatherland is an act deserving capital punishment by ignominious shooting or by slow death in a concentration camp."

"Incredible as it may seem, there are even in our own country, and among those who boast most highly of their patriotism, some people who commend such modern barbarians . . . pseudo-patriots whose hatred of England and wicked admiration for the enemy enable them to be

easily recognized. They do not say that they desire England's defeat or the success of the Reich; but their looks betray them; they are sorry for German failures, disturbed by the successes of the Allies, cheered by German victories and British defeats. Were they sincerely concerned even for the mere financial interests of Canada, logic would prompt them to desire that the enemy be rapidly crushed, and that Canada be thus automatically relieved of the burden of war participation. They prefer to overlook the Fuehrer's violation of neutral countries, and to denounce British and French intervention in favor of oppressed peoples. Their view is that the Fuehrer being in the throes of war is at liberty to do anything, while the Allies have no right's except to be duped, flayed and crushed. Is this ignorance, or is it treachery?"

And again: "It is distressing to hear that some Catholics desire Germany's success, or what amounts to the same thing, the defeat of the Allies. Are they blind to the fact that Bolshevism and Racism are the two great enemies of Catholicism and even of Christianity? That is the solemn pronouncement of Pius XI in two remarkable Encyclicals, amply and convincingly borne out by recent events in Russia, Germany, Austria, Moravia, Poland and elsewhere."

"What is the aim of Hitler and Stalin? They make no secret about it. Nazi and Bolshevik domination of the world is their avowed and heralded purpose. That is what they are fighting for. Ought we, in order to gratify the rancor of some of our fellow-countrymen who are more anti-imperialist than pro-Canadian, to desire and welcome the advent of such barbarian paganism?"

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Inflation Makes Revolution

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THE tremendous efforts that are being made by the belligerent governments of Great Britain and France, and by the neutral government of the United States which is their chief outside source of war materials, to prevent so far as possible any rise in the price levels of the important commodities are due to a realization, such as has never existed before during any great war, of the disastrous effect of a rising price level upon political institutions. A rising price level may be the result of any one of a number of different causes. It may be the result of war, which is very difficult to finance for any length of time without resort to currency inflation or credit inflation. It may be the result of the discovery of greatly increasing supplies of the precious metal upon which the currency is based. It may be the result of an indiscreet use of the credit-making facilities of the banking system. It may be the result of extravagance on the part of the government for non-military purposes. But whatever its cause, the rise in prices, if carried far enough, renders the task of the revolution-maker extremely easy.

It is not so much that a rapid price rise causes acute misery to the most depressed classes of the community. These classes, it is true, never succeed in moving up their wages as rapidly as inflation forces up the prices of the things upon which they live, so that in spite of being actively employed they are in a constantly deteriorating economic position. But a period of rapidly declining prices is even more conducive to the misery of the lowest classes, for in such a period the demand for labor is far less than the amount of labor which is offered, with the result that wages except in highly protected employments are kept down and there is a great deal of total unemployment. Yet periods of declining prices, according to history, are not favorable to successful revolutions; and the explanation for this appears to be that revolutions cannot succeed without a very substantial amount of aid and leadership from members of the middle class who have lost their middle-class security.

Middle Class and Inflation

A period of declining prices is not unfavorable to the middle class, whereas a pronounced rise of prices is extremely fatal to their economic security. Even those of them who are engaged in business for their own account have great difficulty in maintaining themselves in such a period, for they have constantly to sell their current stock of goods for less than they will have to pay to replace it, with the result that in order to carry on the same volume of business they need a constantly increasing amount of liquid capital, which they have difficulty in securing from the banks because of the uncertainty as to when the period of price rise will come to an end. Most of the middle class, however, are essentially creditors rather than debtors, and the rising price level is a constant transfer of wealth from the creditor class to the debtor class. If the price rise is the result of inflation, it means that the government is confiscating a portion of the wealth of the citizens. But as John Maynard Keynes puts it: "By this method they not only confiscate, but they confiscate *arbitrarily*; and while the process impoverishes many, it actually enriches some. The sight of this arbitrary rearrangement of riches strikes not only at security, but at confidence in the equity of the existing distribution of wealth. Those

to whom the system brings windfalls, beyond their deserts and even beyond their expectations or desires, become 'profiteers,' who are the object of the hatred of the bourgeoisie, whom the inflationism has impoverished, not less than of the proletariat." It is in this class, of the impoverished bourgeoisie, that the real effective seeds of revolution find root and grow to full flower.

The popular understanding of this fact about the origin of revolution should be greatly extended and strengthened by a new volume entitled "Revolution: Why, How, When?" by Robert Hunter (Mussion, Toronto, \$3.50), which while it contains little that is new to the student of modern theories of economics does at least manage to bring the facts concerning the relation between prices and revolutions into compact and easily intelligible form. Mr. Hunter is an American, and a former member of the Socialist party, from which he resigned in 1915. If, as I strongly suspect from his writing, he is no longer a Socialist, it is because he has become convinced that democracy, free individual enterprise in a competitive system, and a strong middle class are three inseparable things; that when one of them goes the other two go with it. Mr. Hunter does not appear to want democracy to go. He may also have been influenced by the discovery that socialism, when once put into practice in the modern industrial world, becomes synonymous with state capitalism, and transfers to an irresponsible and autocratic government of highly centralized character all of the economic powers which under private capitalism are mitigated and rendered harmless by being distributed among a great number of competing holders, and to some extent controlled by a popularly elected government.

Luck and Revolution

Some of Mr. Hunter's most valuable pages are those on the element of luck in revolutions. The successes of Lenin, Hitler and Mussolini have caused us to forget that hundreds of probably just as competent revolutionists perished on the scaffold or died in exile because the time was not ready for them. Mr. Hunter enumerates four requisites for a successful revolution: (1) the collapse of government; (2) the instability of the economic system and particularly of its monetary base, which may be either a cause or a consequence of (1); (3) what Mussolini called "the benevolent neutrality of the populace;" and (4) the militant support of the revolution by armed forces and embittered middle-class leaders. "Those who think the support of a ruined and rebellious middle class is not necessary will discover in chapter four that revolutions are not engineered by proletarians and peasants." He is much perturbed about the enormous present and prospective increase in the public debt of the United States, which he fears may contain the seeds of dangerous inflation or repudiation, either of them ruinous to the middle class. His book should do much to strengthen the hands of those who seek to prevent inflation, but it is an open question whether it is possible to prevent it towards the later stages of a prolonged war. Without even mentioning it, Mr. Hunter probably provides the strongest and most convincing argument in favor of the entrance of the United States into the conflict, namely that such entrance would shorten the war and thus tend to prevent the disaster of widespread revolutions which may follow it.



UNDER CONVOY . . .

A single cargo boat crossing the ocean endures a lonely vigil in which it is ceaselessly on guard against attack from the air, from submarines and from warships. Under convoy it enjoys the security which springs from the coordination of all the known means of protection.

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THE HITLER WAR

Lessons of Norwegian Campaign

WE ARE not a people given to crying over spilt milk. The reverse in Norway is a serious setback, but if its lessons are promptly learned the price could not be called too high, according to British standards. For, as I mentioned last week, it would be asking too much to expect our leaders and soldiers to equal the Germans, who make militarism a full-time occupation, who bring out in the neighborhood of a thousand books a year on military science to our dozen, who have cynically ruined Spain to test their new equipment and ravaged Poland to try out their new tactics and season their soldiers, in the first clashes of the war.

The Norwegian affair could have come out worse. If our soldiers, sailors or airmen had shown themselves no match for the Germans or our equipment been revealed as inferior, our chance of final victory would have to be rated down considerably.

Instead they have all performed magnificently, and have only failed because their effort was neither planned nor co-ordinated. They have exacted a stiff price from the Germans. And the campaign has provided a remarkably complete exposition of German tactics and of our shortcomings. If we show ourselves unable to learn these lessons, then—only then—will it be time to despair of beating Germany.

Alertness Lacking

The main lesson of the Norwegian Campaign, it seems to me, is that we still have no conception of how alert we must be in anticipating Hitler's audacious strokes or how quick and bold in countering them. It has been said through every one of the past ten years that "Britain cannot muddle through this time"; now it must be believed. Is it not incredible that after talking and talking ever since the beginning of the Finnish War about out-flanking Germany in Scandinavia, cutting off her iron supply and using Swedish air bases against her, we could have been so completely surprised by her obvious reaction? It was suggested in this space in the middle of January that before Germany would permit that, she would occupy Denmark, seize air and submarine bases on the Norwegian coast, outflank us and cut us off from Scandinavian supplies. An English magazine *The War Weekly* carried in its February 9 issue—I have it before me—a full page of pictures of German troops "practicing embarking and disembarking," entitled "Germans Ready For Dash Across Baltic." "For weeks," the short article says, "Germany has kept a million men ready in her Baltic ports for an invasion of Denmark, Norway and Sweden." We began to interrupt the German ore traffic down the Norwegian "covered way" by submarine action on March 22. By April 7 we had information that a great German convoy was at sea. And yet we were taken by surprise and only undertook our first naval dislodging action on the 11th and landed our first troops on the 15th.

Certainly we need to entirely re-adjust our ideas of what constitutes prompt action in these days of mechanized warfare: the gasoline motor, on land and in the air, has slashed the time factor to pieces. It is to be hoped that after fighting the last war, essentially an infantry war, with cavalry generals, we are not going through this one with infantry generals. We need a staff, if one does not exist already, to formulate a doctrine for the new land warfare, just as the Navy had to set up a staff in 1917 to formulate a doctrine for sea warfare under changed conditions and with new weapons.

Co-ordination Needed

Both of our actions, at Narvik and around Trondheim, when they did take place were marred by lack of co-ordination between land, sea and air arms. One of the more intelligent eye-witness accounts from Narvik tells of how the German troops hastily abandoned the port after the destruction of all their destroyers, expecting British troops to be landed under cover of the *Wasp's* big guns. But no British troops or marines were landed and the pleasantly surprised Germans came back into the town that night and are still there. It is the plain and ugly truth that while Hitler has conquered Norway we have been unable to take Narvik.

The attempt to take Trondheim showed this lack of co-ordination even more blatantly. There should have been a quick, concerted attack by sea, air and land before the small German garrison (not more than 3000 to begin with) had a chance to consolidate its position and before appreciable reinforcements and all the paraphernalia of an air force, mechanics, ammunition and bomb supplies, workshops and gasoline stores, could be moved in from the South by air. Instead a Territorial force which had been "held in readiness" to meet Hitler's invasion of Scandinavia, but whose anti-aircraft had somehow got off to France, was moved in with the equipment it stood in and could carry on its back. No

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

fighter planes were sent to support it or protect its base, at a time when aircraft carriers might have ridden off the coast a good deal more safely than when they were sent later on. No serious naval break-through into Trondheim Fjord was attempted. So the gallantry of the ground troops went for naught and this unplanned and unco-ordinated effort ended as might have been expected. And at the time of writing the Narvik affair is not going much better.

Planning Essential

It is all too apparent that in spite of months of warning of German shenanigans in Scandinavia we had no real plan formulated to meet it. It makes one wonder if our leaders have any real plan for winning the war. Here it seems to me the trouble is fundamental and can only be met by the complete removal of a group of men who have shown that they can never learn lessons. Messrs. Simon of Manchuria, Hoare of Abyssinia, and Chamberlain of Birmingham, Spain, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Albania. I have refrained from saying it since the war began, but can we expect these men, who never had a plan for avoiding the war but could only run around from 1931 to 1939 "appeasing" Japan, Germany and Italy, and who have shown themselves entirely unequal to events, to have a plan for winning the war? Their whole direction of policy has been a ghastly and unmitigated failure and there is no earthly justification for their still being in office. Nor are they any longer a domestic concern of Great Britain's; with our fortunes bound up in this war they are very much our concern.

Beyond a broad strategical and political plan we also need better planning of detail by our military authorities. Detestable though the German grab of Norway may have been, the staff work was brilliant and put ours in almost total eclipse.

The day before the German coup in Norway I wrote an article in this series on "The Advantages of Acting Tough," discussing the almost insuperable handicap of trying to fight according to Queensberry rules with an opponent who hides behind the referee, kicks, gouges, rabbit-punches, uses brass knuckles and hits below the belt. It was inspired by the direct action taken at last against the German iron traffic down the Norwegian coast from Narvik. Is it not maddening to think that all winter long we had the power to stop this traffic by a minor infraction of Norway's sovereignty, but out of consideration for her refrained from

doing so, with the result that Narvik is now in ruins and our ore supply cut off until we can occupy the port and repair the railway, Norway is under the heel of the enemy, and menacing submarine and air bases are established just across the North Sea from Scotland.

Initiative Possible

The possibility of our seizing the initiative is closely coupled to the two ideas of planning and tougher methods. Until we know where we are going and have taken off our gloves we shall not be able to grasp the initiative and will have to continue this impossible process of running around everywhere that Hitler or Mussolini goes "boo!", and always either being fooled or arriving too late. Another thing is the question of secrecy. While we gossiped away months on the question of cutting off Germany's iron supply and thus tipped our hand to Hitler, he talked about a great offensive on the Western Front and an attack on Roumania—and struck in complete secrecy in Norway. If we amateur strategists are not to be shut up, at least the government will have to be more secret about its intentions.

The initiative that is before us now—or will be before us if we can quickly capture Narvik—is the occupation of the Swedish iron-fields in Lapland. It probably wouldn't be Christian or decent or according to international law, but it would hasten the end of this war; and if we don't do it the Germans will. But here comes the maddening part again: the Swedes, who have already handed away their independence "in two easy instalments," who would be most unlikely to oppose a German demand for free transit now, and whose whole prospect of a free and prosperous future depends on our victory, would probably start shooting at us as soon as we crossed the frontier.

Air-Power and Sea-Power

The Norwegian campaign has given us an exposition of German air tactics and a test of air-power against sea-power which are important enough to deserve an article by themselves. As regards German air fighting, if our leaders, not having actually experienced the Polish campaign, did not fully assimilate its lessons, as speeches about the inconveniences of a "local enemy air superiority" would seem to indicate, they know now exactly what they are up against.

For the rest, sea-power won the first round and air-power the second. Our ships stood up in both rounds to the incessant bombing attacks far

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better than the Germans expected.

As for air-power's final victory in driving us out of Central Norway, it was not a victory for German air-power over British air-power, but simply of air-power over unprotected infantry, as in Poland. British mili-

tary writers generally agree that so little a thing as one aerodrome—Trondheim was the one in mind—would have made all the difference between holding our own and being strafed to death. There was certainly nothing to indicate that our Blen-

heims and Wellingtons, our Hurricanes and Spitfires, are in any way inferior to the German planes, or our airmen less spirited or poorer shots. All they needed was a base in Norway to operate from, which they never got.

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So It Wouldn't Happen Here, Eh?

BY POLITICUS

Note: These cases have not yet happened, but there is nothing in the law or the Defence of Canada Regulations to prevent their happening.

CASE 1.

MR. A. was born in Canada. His father was born in Canada. His grandfather came from England. Mr. A. enlisted in 1914 and was discharged from the army in 1919. He was wounded three times and won the M.C. He rose from private to field officer. His father was a Conservative. His grandfather was a Conservative. Mr. A. belonged to no political party. He was considered a reactionary. He was ultra-Imperialist. He was a large employer of labor. He was wealthy. He was an Anglican. He was highly respected in the community.

One day Mr. A. got sick and tired of what he considered was the inefficiency of the Government. He told his wife the politicians gave him a pain. He was fed up with the Government.

That night he did something his grandfather used to do in England. He wrote a letter to a politician expressing just those views.

The next afternoon two men arrived at his office. They told him they were police officers. They didn't let him communicate with his lawyer or with his family. They hauled him off to jail. His friends could do nothing. He was refused a writ of habeas corpus. His friends tried to get him released from jail. They couldn't see him. A politician didn't like him and he stayed in jail. He was refused the right to receive letters. He was forbidden to read newspapers. He was allowed no clean underclothing and soap was barred to him. All because he wrote a letter criticising the politicians.

That happens in Germany, in Russia, in Italy. It couldn't happen in Canada, you say. Then see regulation 21, Defence of Canada Regulations.

CASE 2.

MARY B. is 17 years old. She was a student at one of the expensive private girls' boarding schools. Her parents are Liberals. Her father used to be a cabinet minister. He still speaks of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as the White Plume. The family is

United Church and before the Union was Methodist. Mary's father was against conscription in the Great War and stuck by Laurier. He knew all the important Liberals in Canada. He is a director of a bank, an insurance company and a trust company.

One day Mary was sitting on her bed in her dormitory at the school and told her friends that she saw a soldier wearing a greatcoat with moth holes in it. "I won't let my boy friend join up until they get some good overcoats, that's what," she told her friends.

She was hauled up before a magistrate two days later. Mary was fined \$500 and sentenced to jail for 12 months.

That happens in Germany, in Russia, in Italy. It couldn't happen in Canada, you say. Then see regulation 39, Defence of Canada Regulations.

CASE 3.

MRS. C. belongs to the C.C.F. She is fed up with both old parties and has as much use for Mr. King as she has for Dr. Manion. She criticized the Government because the allowances to dependent mothers of enlisted men were paid only after great hardships were suffered by the mothers of those men who had joined the services. She was arrested with the consent of a bumbling Attorney-General. She appeared before a magistrate. She retained one of the most eminent counsel at the bar. He assured her she had a perfectly good defence. The magistrate ordered that the trial be held in secret. The newspaper men were ordered to leave the court room. None of the details was published in the newspapers. She was found not guilty. All her friends and her husband's business associates knew that she had been arrested and then found not guilty. It had a serious effect on his business.

That happens in Germany, in Russia, in Italy. It couldn't happen in Canada, you say. Then see regulation 62 (2), Defence of Canada Regulations.

CASE 4.

GENERAL D. served three years in the Great War. He lost an eye and his right hand. When he came back from the War he swore that he would forever fight against the private manufacture of the weapons of war. He did maintain his oath all through the peace years. He still continued his interest in the militia.

When the second World War broke out he kept quiet for a time and then felt that he owed it to his friends he left in France and to his own conscience to criticize the private manufacture of the weapons of war. The work should be done in state arsenals, he said.

At the same time an illegal organization had had as part of its constitution one section demanding the abolition of the private manufacture of munitions as well as weapons of war.

General D. was arrested. He was sent to jail because one of the measures he was advocating was also advocated by an organization which had been declared illegal by the courts.

General D. hated the guts of the organization that had been declared illegal, and had often so declared. He still had to serve his time in jail.

That happens in Germany, in Russia, in Italy. It couldn't happen in Canada, you say. Then see regulation 62 (5a), Defence of Canada Regulations.

CASE 5.

MR. E. was the publisher of a daily newspaper. The same paper had been published for 118 years. Mr. E. was 80 years old and was a firm believer in individualism and the capitalistic system. He fought Social Credit, New Democracy, the C.C.F., Fascism, Communism, Mr. Bennett's New Deal, tariff reductions. He belonged to the National and York Clubs. He supported the Government and had no use at all for pipe-sucking professors who put radical ideas in the heads of university students.

One day Mr. E. walked into his managing editor's office. The managing editor grinned as he handed a typewritten sheet of copy paper to the publisher. The publisher laughed. "Swell story," he said. The story was from their Ottawa East Block man about the fight in the cabinet over an appointment to the Senate. The story ran.

Every issue of the paper was confiscated. All further issues of the newspaper were banned. Mr. E. was tried after indictment, and convicted. He was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. With hard labor. In addition he was fined \$5,000.

There was no compensation for the publishers and the shareholders.

That happens in Germany, in Russia, in Italy. It couldn't happen in Canada, you say. Then see regulation 15 of the Defence of Canada Regulations. See also The Censorship Regulations 1939, Part II, section 6 (g); Part III, section 16.

Now, after all that here is a suggestion. Read the Great Charter. Now



NIGHT AT GOD'S LAKE. The remarkable feature of this contributed amateur photograph is that it was taken at midnight. The photographer was George Wiggins, an air mechanic attached to one of the Western commercial air services.

close your eyes and listen hard. There. Can't you hear King John's gleeful laughter? Now read the Bill of Rights. Close your eyes again. Think hard. There, can't you see William and Mary rising from their graves and staring in wide-eyed amazement? Hear them mutter: "But what was that we signed?"

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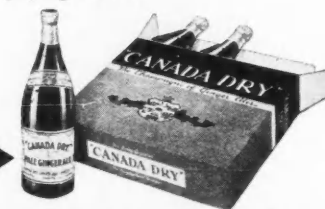
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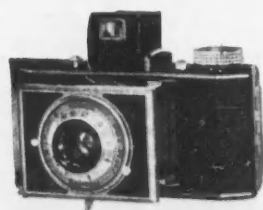
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Tantalum and Molybdenum

BY RICHARD P. COOKE

This is the tenth of a series of articles on the expanding horizons of modern industry, and along with the previous article is devoted to the new alloy techniques which are being used by the steel industry in the development of various types of metals. These articles attempt to examine the practical future of a number of key industries as affected by the progress of modern research.

ONE difficult metal that can be worked by the powder method is tantalum, produced in the United States exclusively by the Fansteel Metallurgical Co. It is one of the hardest of metals and has extraordinary resistance to corrosion and melts at about 5,100 degrees compared with 2,800 degrees for iron.

Tantalum until recently was so rare a metal that it was almost in the class with platinum, mainly because of the difficulty of separating it from its ore. Now it is being used commercially, both pure and in combination with other metals. It is especially useful, for example, as an alloy for making cutting tools since it has a hardness close to that of the diamond.

It has many other unusual properties. It has an enormous capacity to absorb gases; in the electrical field it performs the unique function of converting an alternating current to a direct current; it is especially useful in chemical equipment for making hydrochloric acid. The rayon industry uses tantalum spinning jets.

It has taken Fansteel since 1922 to bring tantalum to its present state of usefulness after much research. An adequate supply of the metal has been available only in recent years, most of it coming from Western Australia and the Belgian Congo. Fansteel also has a tantalum property in



—By Patch.

"Mr. Roosevelt must be really annoyed, Butch, I see here he 'reiterates with undiminished emphasis his strongly expressed disapprobation of such unlawful exercise of force'."

South Dakota, but production there as yet is not large.

A few years ago "molybdenum" was to most people merely a scientific name difficult to pronounce. Now it is a widely known and used steel alloy, most of which is produced by Climax Molybdenum Co. from its mountain of ore at Climax, Colorado. Although the start of "moly," as the metal is usually called among steel men, was slow, its momentum during the past five or six years has been tremendous, and its use abroad has grown even faster than in the United States. Its role as a steel alloy is well known, but lately it has been appearing in fields where steel alloys usually are not looked for.

One of the most recent uses developed, which may eventually prove of considerable commercial importance, although it is still in the developmental stage, is in the enameled metalware field, a branch of ceramics.

Purple molybdenum oxide, a type not made in quantity heretofore but which poses no special production problem, introduced into the glass enamel used to coat steel sheets, helps to form a strong bond. This function in the past has been performed by other and more expensive materials. The base enamel, or frit, produced with the molybdenum oxide is several shades lighter than most ordinary types and thus can be coated with the top layer of white enamel more easily than when the older and darker base coats are used. Although little is known about the how and why of enamel bonds, molybdenum seems to work very well for the purpose and commercial success is anticipated unless unforeseen difficulties arise.

Field Extremely Large

If this molybdenum development does prove commercially feasible the field is extremely large, covering kitchenware, electric refrigerators, stoves, etc., as well as store fronts and other new applications of enamel-surfaced steel sheets. "Moly" already has a number of uses in the chemical industry, but this new ceramic development might eventually be larger than the chemical outlet.

The availability of molybdenum at its present price of around 85 cents a pound has only been made possible by the Climax development, where through years of research and experience in mining technique costs have been reduced. The molybdenum content of the Climax ore is very small, only some six or seven pounds of molybdenum being extracted per ton of ore treated.

Vanadium Corp., next to Union Carbide in importance in the ferro-alloy field, specializes in vanadium steels for automobiles and general industrial uses. Vanadium is generally used in steels that take particularly severe punishment, and the company's best prospect of expansion at the moment seems to be in certain new developments for use by motor manufacturers.

Finally, even silver has been found to be useful in alloy steels. The Chemical Foundation has just patented a process for using less than 1% of silver in chrome steel giving it increased resistance to some kinds of corrosion, making it a better heat conductor and easier to machine.

LETTERS

Doctors and Refugees

EDITOR SATURDAY NIGHT:

MAY I be allowed a few words of comment on the letter from Mrs. Chester Hicks, of Saskatchewan, in your issue of April 20, which deals with an incident arising out of the boycott of refugee doctors by the Saskatchewan Medical Association—not, alas! the only medical association using the same policy?

Granted that not all medical men approve the general policy of these associations, I still feel outraged by the lack of hospitality in this country to both Jew and Gentile foreign doctors.

The fact that the Jew is often made the excuse does not exonerate but rather condemns the associations. Today I read in the Spring Number of *Health*, the official publication of the Health League of Canada, the following passage quoted from an article by Dr. Grant Fleming, of McGill: "The modern state has accepted in theory the policy of Disraeli, father of the great English Public Health Act of 1875." Do the medical associations of Canada forget what they owe to this great Jew, and have they lost sight of "the Great Physician"?

CONSTANCE E. HAMILTON,

Toronto.

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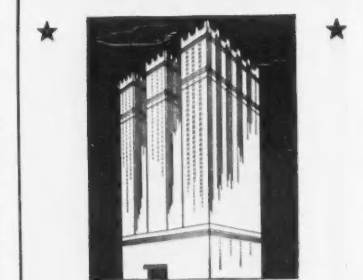
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Australia's War Effort

BY J. A. STEVENSON

THE contribution which Australia has been making to the united war effort of the British Commonwealth has been accomplished in face of very grave political difficulties and complications, which became so serious towards the end of February that the downfall of the Menzies Ministry seemed inevitable. Happily its leader, Premier R. G. Menzies, bestirred himself in time to take steps which averted this calamity and have resulted in a stabilization of the domestic political situation.

The origin of his troubles lay in his unfortunate relations with the Country party, which during the régime of the late Premier Lyons had been a reliable partner of the United Australia party in providing the necessary parliamentary support for coalition ministries and furnishing useful members for them. But Mr. Menzies had never been able to get along with Sir Earle Page, the former leader of the Country party, and when on assuming the Premiership he reorganized the Cabinet without giving Sir Earle Page or any of his followers a seat in it he created a very precarious situation for himself, because his Ministry, being recruited solely from the United Australia party, could only count with assurance upon 26 votes out of a total of 74 in the Legislative Assembly and was liable to defeat at any moment if the 31 Laborites and the 17 members of the Country party saw fit to combine their forces against it in a division. Fortunately, however, for Mr. Menzies the two opposition parties were completely antipathetic in their views on most issues, and the Country party, while it maintained an attitude of critical vigilance towards the Government and its policies, carefully refrained from giving Labor the assistance necessary to compass its defeat. Then when Sir Earle Page, whose tactics had earned the disapproval of a large element of his own party, resigned from its leadership, his successor, Mr. Cameron, proceeded to cultivate more friendly relations with the Menzies Ministry, which soon found itself in dire need of his whole-hearted cooperation when two unfortunate events following in quick succession dealt serious blows to its prestige.

Leased Race Horse

First of all it was revealed by Mr. Curtin, the leader of the Labor party, that Mr. Lawson, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, had leased a racehorse which a few days later won stakes worth \$1500, from Mr. Smith, the head of a corporation called Australian Consolidated Industries Ltd., which had just been granted by the Government monopolistic rights for the manufacture of automobiles in Australia. Mr. Lawson soon realized that his position was indefensible and tendered his resignation. Now this disquieting revelation coincided with a by-election campaign in the Corio division of Victoria, which had been vacated by Mr. R. G. Casey, the former Treasurer of the Commonwealth, on his appointment as Australia's first resident Minister at Washington. The Government regarded the seat as reasonably safe, since Mr. Casey had carried it at the general election of 1937 by 28,845 to 22,170, and it appealed to the voters for a verdict of confidence in its war policies. To its dismay it experienced a disastrous rebuff, as the Labor candidate, who stood for the official Labor policy of limiting Australia's participation in the war to aid with aircraft and financial and economic support, and opposing the despatch of any infantry divisions overseas, won the seat with 26,122 votes against 22,878 polled by the Ministerial candidate and 1,460 secured by a Communist.

Obviously the Menzies Ministry, confronted with this decisive condemnation of its policy, could not hope to maintain itself in office for any long period without some reinforcement. Premier Menzies lost no time in opening negotiations with Mr. Cameron and the Country Party. The latter, feeling that they had the Premier at their mercy, were not disposed to offer any easy terms for their co-operation. Eventually after prolonged discussions a compromise was reached whereby Mr. Menzies agreed to consult Mr. Cameron before he selected any Ministers from the Country party, and an understanding was also arrived at that Ministers and members belonging to the Country party should be free to vote against the arrangement with Australian Consolidated Industries, which they had been opposing, when it came before Parliament for ratification.

More War Effort

On this basis Mr. Menzies brought into a reorganized Cabinet Mr. Cameron and four of his associates and gave three out of the five places in the inner War Cabinet: Mr. Cameron himself was allocated two important portfolios, Naval Affairs and Commerce, and is to be regarded as second in command of the Ministry. Some members of the late Cabinet were dropped and a new Treasurer was appointed in the person of Mr. P. C. Spender. Mr. Menzies takes charge of the Ministry of Information, and Sir Henry Gullett, whose health is unsatisfactory, remains in the Ministry with the title of Vice-President of the Executive Council. Considerable trouble was experienced with the veteran W. M. Hughes, who flatly refused to facilitate the process of reorganization by giving up the Ministry of Industry, but means were found of appeasing him.

With this reconstruction of his Ministry achieved Premier Menzies was assured of a working majority of about 10 in the Legislative Assembly, and should be able to cope easily with the attacks of the Labor party and meet the demands of various important Australian papers for an invigoration of the national war effort. His task, moreover, will be made easier by the revival of internal quarrels in the Labor party. Not long ago the state Labor party of New South Wales, which is still dominated by ex-Premier Lang and his extremist followers, passed a resolution expressing sympathy with Russia and condemning the idea of any aggressive action against that country by the British Commonwealth; and Mr. Curtin, the leader of the federal Labor party, found it necessary to denounce this resolution in very strong terms and reaffirm that he and his party were intent upon the defeat of Nazi Germany and any allies that she could collect. But the idea that an influential section of the Labor party is controlled by Communist sympathizers will tend to make voters who do not like the Menzies Ministry for various reasons, reconciled to its continuance in office.

Local Defence Policy

The Australian Parliament has just reassembled for what is expected to be its final session, and naturally its deliberations will be chiefly concerned with the war program. The latter is under the general direction of a special War Cabinet, which consists of the Premier, the Treasurer and four other Ministers who are administering the national war effort; as a result of a radical reorganization carried out last November, each of the three defence services was placed under a separate Minister, and Mr. Menzies assumed the overriding responsibility of co-ordinating the activities of these three departments and a Department of Supply, created shortly before the outbreak of the war. There has also been brought into operation a plan for co-ordinating the civil side of the war economy, and the Ministers of the Departments concerned with it meet as an Economic Cabinet under the chairmanship of Mr. Menzies. Additional committees for the control of supplies and expenditures have been set up and the administration has been reinforced by the enlistment of the voluntary services of a group of able business men, one of whom is functioning as Director of Economic Co-ordination.

No difficulty was experienced in raising by voluntary enlistment an active service force of 20,000 men for service at home or abroad, but the Government, like our own, took the view that its primary responsibility was the defence of its own territory, and waited some time before it offered this force for service in Europe or other theatres of war. The Labor party opposed this decision, but its leaders did not press their case against it with any great vigor; they challenged the Government on the issue of more generous treatment for their soldiers, and with the help of some members of the Country party forced an addition of one shilling of deferred pay, which raised the pay of privates in the expeditionary force to five shillings cash plus two shillings deferred pay per day.

The Government has also invoked the provisions of the Defence Act of 1903, under which all men between 18 and 60 are liable for service in Australia in time of war, and by the compulsory enrolment of men who reached the age of 21 in the years 1939 and 1940 has raised the strength of the territorial militia, which had been temporarily reduced by enlistments in the expeditionary force, to 80,000 and proposes to maintain it at this figure.

Expanding Air Force

But like Canada Australia intends to make her chief contribution to the Allied war effort in the air. Some units of the Australian Air Force have already arrived in Europe and it is undergoing a progressive expansion. The latest plans in connection with it provide for an enlisted personnel of 28,500 by June 1941 and double that number by the beginning of 1943, and while contingents of pilots, observers and airgunners will be sent to Canada to participate in the Commonwealth air training scheme, the great majority of the air force will stay at home for its training.

Naturally the problem of financing the national war effort is causing the Ministry considerable anxiety and the Treasurer has explained that it has formulated "a balanced program of taxation, borrowing from the market, and borrowing from the banking system." For the current year the expenditures on the war are estimated at 73 million pounds (350,000,000), a figure which will probably be increased, and it is proposed to procure about one-fifth of this sum from current revenues and the balance through loans. For the next fiscal year, which begins on July 1, the war expenditures are likely to reach 100 million pounds (\$485,000,000) and although the substantial increases of taxation, which have been decreed, will be operative during its course, the enlargement of the revenue may disappoint expectations as business activity has been curtailed by low export prices and the effects of a serious drought. So it seems probable that the Government will have to resort freely to bank loans for its current needs in the way of war expenditures and try to fund the advances by offering issues of bonds to the public at intervals, when conditions seem propitious. Interest rates have been declining steadily until they are now lower than at any time during the last 18 months, and as the position of both the Commonwealth Bank and the trading banks is reasonably good in respect to liquidity, no difficulty should be experienced about getting necessary advances for some time ahead but the process of relying on the banks cannot be continued indefinitely.

In addition to taxation a variety of wartime controls applied so far to foreign exchange, imports, prices and investments are being employed to ensure a diversion of resources from consumption and investment to war purposes. The Treasurer has been endowed with full control over gold and foreign exchange, but he has delegated his powers to the Governor of the Commonwealth Bank, who in turn has within certain limits delegated authority to the trading banks. As a result all exchange accruing from exports or any other source is mobilized and allocated only for approved purposes, and the Commonwealth Bank has complete control over all



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future overseas reserves; but the present holdings of the trading banks have been exempted from compulsion. The goldmining interests are very aggrieved at the Government for commandeering all their output of gold and paying for it less than half the price which it would bring in New York, but their pressure for a free gold market has been sternly resisted.

Investment control is achieved by capital issue regulations which require the consent of the Treasurer, who acts on the recommendations of an advisory board, for most forms of raising capital. Under these a limit has been set to the rates payable on bank advances and on local government loans. The administration of a system of price control has been entrusted to Professor D. B.

Copland, a well-known economist, and the restrictions imposed with the object of limiting increases of prices to the minimum amount compatible with increased costs of production have, after some grumbling, been accepted as moderate and reasonable by the business community. It was the urgent need for economizing in non-sterling exchange which induced the Government to follow the example of Great Britain and take steps to reduce the demand for "dollars." So a plan of import licensing for non-sterling imports was authorized last December and it has been followed up by definite restrictive measures which are expected to save at least 20 million dollars of dollar exchange in the next fiscal year. Canadian exporters will suffer seriously from

them.

So far no scheme for rationing commodities has been introduced but the use of super grades of gasoline is prohibited and some rationing of it as well as of newsprint and films is expected in the near future. In the maintenance of Australia's national economy upon a sound basis, which would enable it to bear the onerous burdens imposed by the war, the paramount factor will be the value of the income from exports; and while the contract prices at which wool and other commodities have been bought by the British Government are reasonably satisfactory, they are in most cases only assured for one year, and much will depend upon Britain's ability to continue the same scale of payments.

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Ely, the Gambling King

BY J. V. McAREE

THE STRANGE LIVES OF ONE MAN, an Autobiography by Ely Culbertson. John C. Winston. \$3.

MOST readers of this book will naturally be bridge enthusiasts, curious to know how Mr. Culbertson imagined, and then perfected, his system of contract bridge. They will find it all here, told frankly and vividly, and many of them are likely to be surprised with what literary grace. Canadian readers will note that the first time Culbertson saw a game of bridge the players were people from Winnipeg with whom he made an Atlantic passage. But the game made no impression on him.

Later at Geneva he tried to play it again but found it almost repellant. He was a bad player. His theory is that he was bad because the game at that time, some fifteen or twenty years ago, was a stupid one, played without science. Culbertson was already an expert card player and for long periods of time supported himself by his skill. The idea of penetrating the theory of bridge then fascinated him. Eventually he devised his own system which was to make him a millionaire. The largest stakes he and his wife ever played for were \$2 a point. They won \$6,000. But there were intervals in which they were down literally to their last ten dollars, and at a time when he was famous among card players and was one of the most skillful professionals in the world. It was not that luck turned against them, for the Culbertson belief is that as cards is mainly a game of skill the most skillful player will in time surmount all the bad luck he can encounter. But the Culbertsons have expensive tastes. He had also family

obligations. Today Ely if not actually a millionaire probably has the income of a millionaire. Deliberately and over a period of years he planned the attack he was to make upon the world of card players, and sell his system, his magazine, his books, his teaching courses to the lovers of contract bridge. It is a most exciting story he has to tell and he tells it with some of the skill he displays at the card table. But there is much more in the book than cards. In fact, if cards never appeared his autobiography would be as thrilling as a detective story. He was a revolutionist in Russia and Mexico, the organizer of a strike in Canada, a collector of beautiful women, a drunkard who at one moment seems to have contemplated suicide. In another dark hour he thought of entering the church. His life has been in danger. He is a philosopher who speaks several languages and has a brother whom he believes to be a violinist of genius. His father was one of the discoverers of oil wells in Russia and in his old age when he had lost his fortune the American company for which he had made millions refused to give him even a watchman's job. Ely's original idea was to become an author, a student of the sciences. Luck and some innate tendency made him a student of the science of cards. Perhaps the most affecting parts of the book are those in which he reveals his love for his family. Though separated from his wife, Josephine, there is no doubt that she continues to hold all his heart. The idea seems to be that he is an impossible man to live with, and the chief reason is that he has more than a touch of genius.

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Spring Tonic

A LION IN THE GARDEN, by G. R. Stern. Macmillan. \$2.50.

BY PENELOPE WISE

YOU will be charmed with Norman Pascoe from the moment when, (on page 1) turning to pat the loudly purring pussy beside him in his garden, he finds a lion escaped from a traveling show, and "invigiles" it into his kitchen. While his career never rises again to so dizzy a height, he continues to exhibit the same inspired common sense in dealing with less spectacular situations, and the fine core of steadfastness and loyalty in his character endear him to the reader.

Norman has an ideal position for the practice of these virtues. A Mrs. Jenkyns has bequeathed two houses on an island in the Thames to two nephews who are seldom on speaking terms with each other. Norman "goes with" one of the houses as part of the legacy and as houseman, a title which he dearly cherishes. The delicate situation existing between the two houses, "a complicated state of feud, well fitted up with provisos, 'rights,' diplomacy, intrusions, references to *status quo*, instructions, precedents and so forth" are as meat and drink to Norman. The "Position" as he invariably called these involvements, satisfy a serious and childlike quality in him, and he handles the Position with the same deftness as he handled the lion in the garden.

One of the houses is occupied every summer by a family of three ladies from London, the Herricks. Polly Brooks, their maid, is second in importance only to Norman in the story. A character with more color and gaiety than he, she is as solidly and admirably realized. In Norman's own carefully chosen words, Polly is "a great one for life—but she's a great one for her duties too. And sometimes one gets the upper hand of her and sometimes the other. When the two fail to co-ordinate—" Well, they do fail to co-ordinate when Polly receives a small legacy just at a time when she feels her ladies have let her down to a degree that justifies her in gallivanting off to Monte Carlo, a holiday which ends in a fiasco from which only a Polly Brooks could emerge successfully.

KURT HERRICK, the divorced husband of one of the Herrick ladies, the brother of another, and the quasi-uncle of the third, is the bright flame which keeps these three moths in a tormented flutter. He is a famous sculptor, a refugee from Vienna, and a person of irresistible, appalling and irresponsible charm. He never actually appears in the book—like the Wordsworthian bird, "still longed for, never seen"—but his influence upon the women of the story is so vividly presented that we lay down the book with the feeling that we have seen him; just as we remember a stage full of people after seeing Ruth Draper. Indeed, we feel that the importance of the Herrick ladies is to establish the proof of Kurt Herrick's deadly charm, as well as to provide a shifting background for the two staunch figures of Norman and Polly.

You should not miss "A Lion in the Garden." Shrewd, witty, poignant on occasion, it is as good as anything Miss Stern has written. It is a book to turn to from the headlines of your daily paper, and indeed from some of this author's grimmer but not more competent books.


Incidentally, whether you are just getting over your spring "flu," or just going to catch it, you should read her description of a bad cold and its effects upon a family's morale. It is a flawless bit of observation, flawlessly recorded.



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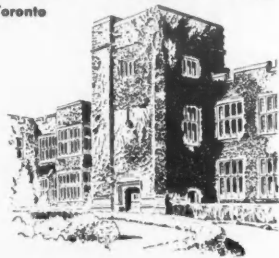
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THE BOOKSHELF

Hotter History

OXFORD PERIODICAL HISTORY OF THE WAR, No. 3, January to March, 1940, by Edgar McInnis. Oxford. 64 pages, 3 maps. 25c.

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

WITH this third and thicker booklet, Professor McInnis's history is right on our heels. Again one is impressed by the completeness of the writer's survey within the compass of so few pages, and left wondering how he keeps it from seeming dry and compressed. The story goes along easily, and highlights of the time such as the Altmare rescue are properly singled out.

While discussing governmental changes in Britain and France, Professor McInnis reminds us that Germany also has set up a "War Cabinet." This consists of Goering, "now definitely established as second in importance only to Hitler himself"; Hess, "on whom Hitler relies more than on any of his other associates"; Frick, Minister of the Interior and chief Nazi bureaucrat; Funk, Minister of Economics and head of the Reichsbank; General Keitel, whose position in relation to von Brauchitsch and the Army Command has confused many but is here accurately described as "Hitler's personal Chief of Staff"; and Dr. Lammers, chief of the Reich Chancellery. "Herr von Ribbentrop's absence might be accounted for by the fact that he was Foreign Minister, whereas the Council would be dealing chiefly with domestic matters." (Or it might not, remembering Sir Neville Henderson's description of Goering's feelings toward "Rib"). "But the exclusion of Goebbels and Himmler was laid by most observers to the personal hostility of Goering."

In regard to Italy, Mr. McInnis provides I believe the key in these two sentences: "She could do much



WILLIAM FAULKNER

to make the Allied position in the Mediterranean uncomfortable and even uncertain. And if the Allies should become seriously involved in the Balkans or the Near East, then Italy, planted across their sea communications, would almost be able to hold them to ransom."

Is that not the present Axis game? While Germany jumps at Roumania, with the aid of her spies, minority sympathizers and Quislings, who hamstringing the authorities and make sure that the oil wells aren't plugged or the refineries burned, Italy continues to menace the communications of our Near Eastern Army, keeping us from throwing it into the Balkans in time. In Heaven's name let us get the last war out of our heads. Hitler and Mussolini are not going to launch any great offensive against us; they are merely going to keep threatening it, and continue to whittle away at Europe through sudden, strictly limited moves, until our strategic position is undermined and we are unable to effectively oppose them. How long are we going to stand for this?

BOOK OF THE WEEK

Faulkner's Fabulous World

BY MORLEY CALLAGHAN

THE HAMLET, by William Faulkner. Macmillan. \$5.00.

ALL you can do when you approach one of William Faulkner's authentic books, that is a book which creates his own fabulous Southern world, is to try and write a piece about it which will show a little insight into it, if you had any such insights, or tell why you loathe it if you loathed it: but you can't give one of those stock-selling estimates that puts the book in its place for the trade and the customers. "The Hamlet" is one of his good books. So no one should expect a rational estimate of it. And even telling the story wouldn't tell you at all what the quality of the book is because that quality is often hard to define rationally: you're going over too often into a Faulkner's own dream world.

Anyway, in the reading of the book, which is about the Snopes family, which includes a smith's apprentice, a school teacher and an idiot, and how they swarmed all over a southern village, I tried to keep track of some of my impressions at the beginning. It went like this: you start reading and the old impatience with Faulkner rises in you because he wallows in words, and then gradually the words themselves begin to get you. Fascinated, you can't lift your eyes from the pages. It's a kind of hypnotism, but you may get a little sleepy and if your eyes leave the page, then you've got away from him, and you wonder what it was that was holding you: outside of the beauty of the words themselves he was giving you very little insight into any human being that ever walked on this earth. But back you go again, and you're caught by the same surface: the Faulkner surface is like the glittering object that the hypnotist holds up before your eyes.

WELL, you can't help stopping and asking yourself if much of it actually meant anything. But there is a joy and a wonder in watching beautiful words being slung around freely. And yet this isn't fair, for you hit pages where sudden moments in reality are created: immediate moments; and you are thrust sharply into them. This curious Faulknerian reality rarely emerges when he is dealing with people who are at all normal: that was why the love story in "The Wild Palms" was such a cheesy affair; but give him a little rope where the characters can be described as strange and wonderful, such as the girl Eula, and the school teacher who played football at college and sent home his sweater and his football shoes for his grandmother to wear, and let there be an idiot around, and he can certainly do fascinating and comic things with them on a very elaborate scale.

It is this comic element which emerges so sharply in this book and which had never struck me so fore-

ibly before: it somehow rounds out the Faulknerian scheme of things, and gives the effective cock-eyed touch to some otherwise horrible situation. For example, the little consultation on the moral aspect of the matter among representatives of the Snopes tribe, when it was found out that the idiot member of the family had fallen in love with a cow, is very funny indeed.

It is in this section of the book about the idiot, called "The Long Summer," which seems to be the most remarkable bit of writing Faulkner has done in some time. The task he set himself was a heroic one: he wanted to glimpse reality as seen by an idiot; or, have you move in the idiot's world so that it would seem a real world. In order to bring that off you have to have the highest kind of a creative talent: you have to look upon the face of the normal world and alter all the values, and have everything still held together with some singleness of vision. To say it is the vision of an idiot is beside the point; the great task for the creator is still there. And Faulkner brings it off. He creates a kind of beautiful dream world, and the idiot's love of the cow and his wanting to be with her seems right in that world and seems poetic. The style Faulkner uses in this part of the book is overwhelmingly literary and deliberate, but here, for once, it seems necessary and even adds to the sense of the strangeness.

AS FOR the Faulknerian style one can't help thinking that possibly the best way to get even with him would be to write him letters or pieces about his books in his highly artificial manner and then ask him how he liked it. For surely his is the most deliberately mannered style in modern American writing. It grows more and more literary: in fact there are parts where you have to pinch yourself and wonder if he is not making deliberate parodies on bad literary styles such as Joyce did in "Ulysses"; but if he isn't, well, those elaborate decorative and decadent redundancies are just plain vulgar. But an admirer can always come along and pick out passages in a book like this and show you whole sections of clean and trenchant prose, which are distinguished by any standard of writing.

In the end a reader finds himself feeling this way about a book by William Faulkner: you may have been hating it and reviling it, and then admiring it and wondering about it all the way through, but when you are done, you are mighty glad that William Faulkner is around, especially in these times. For he knows truly what the job of a writer, who is an artist, is, and he keeps doing it while the fashions rise and fall around him: he keeps looking at the world and goes on building up his own cock-eyed vision of it.

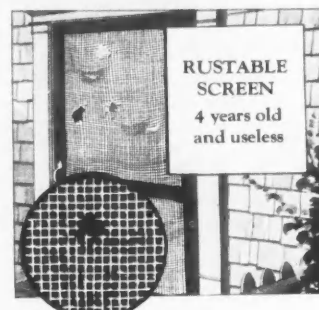
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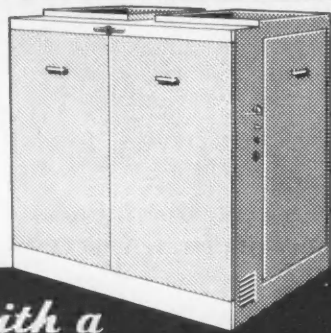
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THE LONDON LETTER

The Queer Ways of Westminster

London, April 15th, 1940.

BY P.O'D.

IT IS natural enough, I suppose, that the oldest of parliaments should be the fullest of oddities. I don't mean odd persons—though there are plenty of those, Heaven knows!—but odd customs and odd traditions. No wonder foreigners never ceased to be amazed at the queer ways of Westminster, whether in the Commons or the Lords.

Take the business of Question Time, for instance. For the first hour every day Members get up one after the other and ask questions. Sometimes they are important questions, but generally they are not—except to the particular Member and his constituency.

Just the same they must be answered by the Minister concerned. And woe betide any Minister who should show impatience or carelessness! This right to ask questions and have them answered is an old and jealously cherished privilege. And nothing is allowed to interfere with it. Nothing—that is what is so amazing.

Last week was a great and historic week in Parliament. Almost every day the House was so crowded that Members sat in the gangways and overflowed into the galleries. And the Peers, who came over to listen to the important statements that were expected, found a place where they could—mostly on their noble flat feet.

In such a case, you might think, the big statement that everybody was aching to hear—but not a bit of it! The Member for Little Muddicombe had first to be told why something was or was not being done to drain the marsh nearby. And the Member for

Hogsnorton, in his turn, wanted to know...

That sort of thing went on for an hour, just as if an English flotilla hadn't been making its way up the Narvik fiord to engage in a death grapple at the top, in those sombre waters between the cliffs. And just as if nearly everybody wasn't there for the sole purpose of hearing what Churchill had to say about it. But what is a mere naval battle that it should upset established custom?

It is undoubtedly queer, but it is undoubtedly impressive. If one aims to keep one's shirt on—well, dash it all, one keeps it on!

"Grand Old Man"

Fifty years ago a young Welsh solicitor, Mr. D. L. George, was elected to the House of Commons for Caernarvon. He has been there ever since. In fact, the House of Commons would hardly seem like the House of Commons without him. For the past ten years and more he has been the "Father" of it. Only people don't talk or think of him as Mr. D. L. George.

Odd thing about names—the names of the great, that is. Certain forms become established, and any variation from them, however logical, is almost unintelligible. If you were to speak of Mr. W. L. S. Churchill, or Mr. George B. Shaw, people would hardly know whom you meant. So Lloyd George it is, and as Lloyd George it will go down through history. His place is high and secure.

Few statesmen of his time have been so heartily hated as he. Not that he seems to have minded very much.

A good hater and a hard hitter himself, he gave as good as he got—and a bit more. And he still gives it. He doesn't believe in pulling his punches. He is still in the ring. But his doom is upon him. He cannot avoid it. He has become a "Grand Old Man." The other day when he came into the House, even his bitterest Tory opponents gave him a great reception.

There is a little story of Lloyd George, told me years ago by an ex-naval officer—the late Captain Shearme, R.N.—that is perhaps worth repeating now. It helps to explain what Lloyd George did to win the last war, his immense contribution to the national courage and confidence.

Shearme was at the Admiralty during that awful month of April, 1917, when dozens of British ships were being torpedoed every day. One night, when the news was particularly grim, he felt that he could not bear the strain any longer, and wandered out into Strand—anywhere, just to get away from it for a little while, his mind filled with visions of England starved and beaten.

Finding himself in front of the Adelphi Theatre, he went in and stood at the back for a few minutes. And there in a box was Lloyd George, watching the show and laughing and clapping as if he hadn't a worry in the world.

"I can't tell you what it did to me," said Shearme. "But I know that I turned around and walked out of that theatre and back to the Admiralty with my chin up. And, by God, I knew that we were going to win—because I felt that he knew it."

That is just the point. Lloyd George did know it. He never lost confidence. And so he put new heart into the entire nation. He did a lot more than that, of course—you don't win wars by sitting in theatre boxes and clapping the show—but it may well be that his courage and cheerfulness, his refusal to worry, was his greatest single contribution to victory. It's the spirit that counts.

The Great Mrs. "Pat"

In London's theatre land—and in a great many other places in the world, too, no doubt—old-timers are telling stories of the great actress who died last week in France, Mrs. "Pat" Campbell. It is characteristic that she would not return to England, because, on account of the quarantine laws, that would have meant a six months' separation from her favorite Pekingese. She preferred to live in exile, and finally died there.

Mrs. "Pat" was one of the really great actresses of her time—every now and then. It had to be the right part and the right play, or it was all very much of a gamble. Either she soared or she crashed. Her flops were as terrific as her successes. But when she was good—as Paula Tanqueray, for instance, or Eliza Doolittle in "Pygmalion"—how good she was!

And yet, good as she was, it is hard to understand why she wasn't even better—or, shall we say, more continuously good? She had everything that makes a great actress, beauty, a lovely voice, a rich and passionate temperament, and genuine intelligence and insight. Perhaps there was too much temperament. Besides, she was extremely witty—with the devastating sort of wit that leaves scars. She made enemies with an ease and grace that even Whistler might have envied, and they did not forgive her. Wealthy producers and backers, famous playwrights, eminent actors and actresses, might have forgotten the tantrums, but not the epigrams. The difficulty was that nobody forgot them.

Now she is gone, and stageland, in the familiar phrase, is a much poorer place without that rich and fiery personality. She had become an almost legendary figure—rather like one of the temperamental great actresses of fiction. But she really was a great actress, and old playgoers will think of her with affection and gratitude, remembering her in the superb moments of her art. And that is the only way to remember an artist.



MRS. F. H. SPROULE, chairman of the essay group of the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Authors Association, who received the gold medal at the New York World's Fair Competition last year for the best poem written by a Canadian author.

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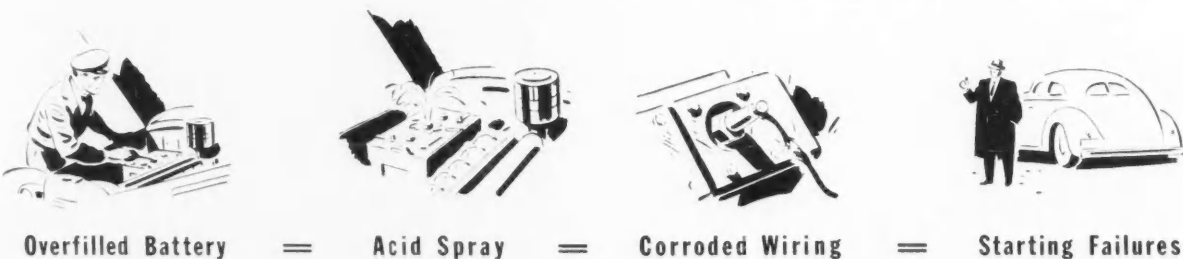
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P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

Alberta Oil and Its Place in Canadian Economy

BY H. G. COCHRANE

IS WAR about to provide the key to open up wider national markets for Western Canadian oil producers? If so it will accomplish what the industry, through the Alberta Petroleum Institute, has been fighting for these three years. Through the efforts of this body, freight rates on crude oil from Calgary to Moose Jaw, Regina, Brandon and Winnipeg were lowered to some extent, yet hardly to a sufficient extent to exclude competition from Illinois products in Manitoba, while early in 1939 the breakdown of negotiations with the Transport Board with a view to establishing test shipments eastward of Turner Valley oil by trainload lots, brought about serious consideration of pipeline projects in an effort to reach an eastern market.

The outbreak of war however soon brought realization that funds for so ambitious an undertaking, running to a cost of thirty to thirty-five millions of dollars, would be very difficult to justify, and this, coupled with the prospects of a more immediate local market expansion due to the Commonwealth Air-Training Scheme, has pigeon-holed all the pipe-line plans for the time being at least.

Foreign Exchange Loss

Yet while the lack of cheap transportation throttles the marketing of Alberta oil, Canada paid out during 1939 some 57 millions of dollars for foreign petroleum products, most of which was payable in United States funds, now controlled by the Foreign Exchange Control Board at 11%. During 1940, then, assuming consumption and exchange rates as for 1939, there will be spent some 64 millions of dollars in foreign exchange alone for this one commodity, or about 16½ cents per barrel imported.

Alberta oil has been gradually increasing its share of the Canadian home market the past four years. In 1936 Alberta supplied 7% in 1937 9.7%, in 1938 13.4% and in 1939 15.4%. Last year witnessed an increase of some 12½% in marketable production over the previous year, and to date practically the entire prairie market including eastern B.C. is supplied from Alberta fields, except for some one and a half to two million barrels entering from Montana into Alberta and from Illinois entering Southern Manitoba.

On the other hand potential production is increasing at a much more rapid rate. Today there are over one hundred crude wells producing, as against some 65 a year ago, and it is estimated that Turner Valley could produce at an average daily rate of some 40 to 45 thousand barrels throughout the whole year without straining or serious depletion of the wells, or about double the present average rate for the whole year.

War Boost

Fortunately for the industry, there are prospects of considerable expansion in the local market for the next two or three years. Hon. Mr. Crerar announced at Calgary recently that expenditures for fuel for the Air Training scheme would run to 32 millions of dollars between now and the end of 1942. While only a part of it will be consumed west of the Great Lakes, and while this will represent a gradual expansion, making it somewhat difficult to assess the amount of increase for each year, it is of interest to record an estimate recently made by the Alberta Petroleum Institute.

They believe that some 3,000 barrels of high-octane fuel will be required daily for western airfields alone when the air-training scheme gets into full swing. Such a rate of consumption would call for around 15,000 barrels of Turner Valley crude daily. To this estimate might be added with justification a further 5,000 barrels daily due to displacement of foreign oil which has been entering Alberta and Manitoba, on account of the present unfavorable rate of exchange, to say nothing of the prospects of an increased number of car registrations on the prairies likely to come with the stimulation of new money in circulation from the Air Training scheme, nor of the prospective increase in tempo in farming operations under war conditions, calling for further fuel-oil consumption by agricultural machinery.

Increase in Potential

Thus it is safe to predict that present potential productive capacity of Turner Valley will be fully absorbed in 1941—yet for the balance of 1940 there is an average surplus of around 25,000 barrels daily that might be put to use, to the advantage of producers, the provincial

Alberta oil has been increasing its share of the home market in recent years, but potential production has increased at a much more rapid rate. Now, however, the war is going to boost consumption of Western oil, and the prospect is that PRESENT potential productive capacity of Turner Valley will be fully absorbed in 1941.

But what of next year's increase in potential production—probably up 25,000 barrels daily from Turner Valley alone? This is not enough to warrant a pipeline to the Lakehead, and the only answer seems to be lower freight rates to the East. This article discusses this question, cites obvious objections, and answers them. The writer points out, too, that it is not only a matter of increasing the markets for oil now, but of retaining them when the war is over.

treasury, and the benefit of Canada's war effort, in displacing foreign oil and conserving exchange.

And what of next year's increase in potential production, probably vastly stimulated by the slack being taken up? Turner Valley alone in another year may easily add a further 25,000 barrels daily to potential safe producing capacity, and what of the dozen or so very promising wild-cat fields? What of the longer term future for this lusty-growing infant, when the inevitable end to hostilities comes?

Our immediate concern must be the opening up of a market for this next year's increase in production with the least capital expenditure possible, with a view at the same time to the conservation of foreign exchange. What is the answer?

Alberta oil would have to compete in the Ontario market with Illinois oil laid down by pipe at Sarnia. Already there are signs of rapid depletion in the Illinois structures due to uncontrolled production, so that further weakening of prices at Sarnia is not probable.

Lower Freight Rates

Twenty-five thousand barrels daily in any event, is definitely not a sufficient quantity to permit economical pipe line operation over the 1,200 miles from Turner Valley to Lakehead. The only alternatives must then be to await the building up of a further surplus and the obtaining of the capital to build it—a difficult job in wartime—or to bring about

such freight rates as will permit this oil to move to Fort William and be landed in Sarnia or Toronto at prices to compete with foreign oil. Can it be done?

The railways say "No!" — The Transport Board withholds an order, fearful of establishing a rate for a large shipper which would be discriminatory against the car-lot shipper.

Yet under the spur of wartime expediency, many apparently impossible things are done—many a precedent upset. Early this year a rate was set on shipments of British Columbia fir moving overland to British markets from Vancouver by way of eastern Canadian ports, of 82 cents a hundredweight to Halifax and Saint John — somewhat less to Montreal. This would be the equivalent of \$2.05 per barrel of oil for the 3,800 miles from coast to coast, some of which distance is through the mountains. A proportionate rate for the 1,200 miles from Calgary to Lakehead would be 62 cents.

For another example of what is being done in the way of cheap rates for special cases, let us turn to the United States. Molasses moves by tank cars in trainload lots from New Orleans, Louisiana, to a point in Illinois, a distance of 870 miles, at 15 cents a hundredweight. True, this molasses rate may be in effect to compete with water transport, yet there it is. Applying this rate to the Calgary-Fort William run, would mean 20 cents a hundred or approximately 50 cents per barrel of oil.

(Continued on Page 15)

THE BUSINESS FRONT

Let's Be Totalitarian

BY P. M. RICHARDS

CERTAINLY the Allied reverse in southern Norway has decidedly unpleasant features—outstanding amongst them being the resulting proximity of German air and U-boat bases to Britain and the diminution of Allied prestige in European neutral countries at a time when maintenance of prestige is more than ordinarily desirable. But there is a gain to be set against these things, a benefit less concrete but perhaps of even greater potential importance.

That is that this reverse will do more than anything else has done so far to awaken public opinion in the Allied and other democratic countries—in particular, the United States—to the magnitude and difficulty of the task lying before Democracy, which is the hurling back and destruction of Hitlerism. Germany is putting its full effort into this war; we are not, yet it seems that we must if we are to win.

This fact is already beginning to be realized, though its implications probably are not, in this country. It is being widely stated in England that a more vigorous, intensified, larger-scale war effort on the part of the Allies is necessary, and Sir John Simon's budget is criticized on the ground that it does not envisage such an effort. Far from complaining about higher taxes, the British public, as evidenced by the press, feels that it is not being taxed enough, in view of the magnitude of the requirements.

It is indicated, too, that the Allied war effort must be still more "totalitarian," to promote strength, efficiency and economy. Totalitarianism means unification of the organization, direction and execution of the war effort; the utilization and blending of all the national resources in wealth, production and man-power for the furtherance of that effort.

Pill to be Swallowed

Because totalitarianism necessarily means the curtailing of freedom, for the preservation of which we are fighting, it is abhorrent to freedom-loving citizens of the British Empire; nevertheless it is a pill we shall do well to swallow with as good grace as possible, since the possible penalties of refusal to do so are daily becoming more apparent. Incidentally, Britain and France, particularly the former, have already moved much further in this direction than Canada, just as their whole war effort is greater than ours, so we may profitably concentrate on our own shortcomings.

All this, obviously, has potent implications for

Canadian business. Where we go from here is beginning to be evident, though not where we end up.

The Governor of the Bank of Canada has been making speeches and telling us, the people of Canada, that we must pull in our belts and do without things in order to increase the nation's ability to make war. We can, no doubt, take it for granted that Mr. Towers is not merely voicing a hope; he is giving us warning; he is preparing us for what is to come.

We are to be compelled to accept sacrifices, for our country's good. We shall do without a new car or a new suit for two reasons, (1) that the purchasing power thus released shall be available to the government through the purchase of war bonds or the payment of war taxes, and (2) that the productive capacity thereby released may be employed for war purposes. These are good reasons, and Canadians will accept such sacrifices in good spirit.

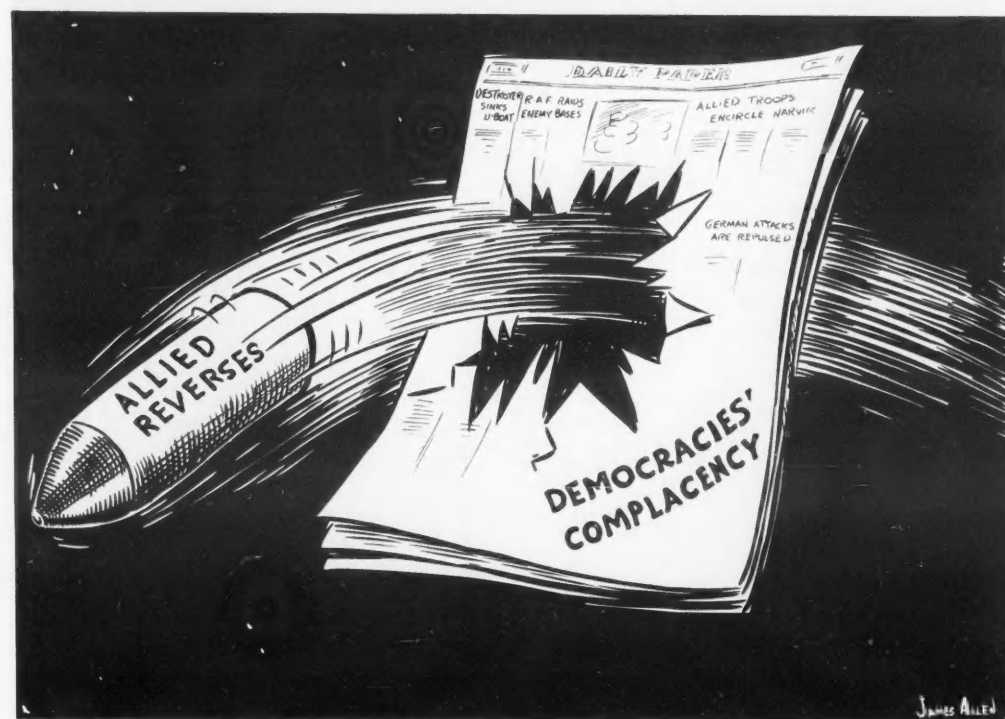
More to It Than That

But, from the standpoint of business, there's more to the matter than this. A lot more. Obviously if people able to spend cut out all non-essential spending—if there is a general reduction in the standard of living, the volumes of trade and industrial production and employment will diminish, unless the government takes up the slack by increasing its war effort. Is the government planning to do this?

If it is not, and if industry is able to handle the present production for war without curtailing its normal civilian production any more than it has already, the only gain from a general public pulling-in-of-belts would be the enlargement of bond-purchasing and tax-paying power. Otherwise such economizing would be decidedly harmful economically.

It would be good, then, to hear a more explicit statement of the government's war plans than we have had yet; to hear that the scale of the national war effort is to be increased so that Canada shall make her full contribution to the Allied cause, also so that economizing by the public shall be productive of good and not harm; to hear, too, that the government is planning a still closer and more comprehensive direction and control of the national effort in the interest of efficiency.

If we have to be totalitarian to defeat the enemy, let's be it; winning the war comes first. In any case, it's up to the State to give direction in a situation like this, for the reason that a great deal of the expansion required is uneconomic and could not be initiated by business itself.



NOW, A MORE INTENSIVE EFFORT

"There's Really No Necessity For a Deficit . . ."

BY VICTOR LAURISTON

OF THE forty-three counties in Old Ontario, six are free of debenture debt. Of these, Kent paid off its last debentures in 1927, and has issued none for nearly a quarter century.

Strangers, told of Kent's pay-as-you-go policy, promptly ask: "Aren't you, in Kent, denying yourselves good roads, good bridges, all sorts of improvements? Modern life demands these, and without debenture issues you can't get them."

Coupled with this is the companion question: "How did you ever come to adopt a pay-as-you-go policy? And how, in the face of Great War demands, did you stick to it?"

It is common belief that Canadian governments—federal, provincial and municipal—primarily owe their debt-ridden condition to the Great War.

The words which form the title of this article are the words of John F. Fletcher, pay-as-you-go treasurer of Kent County, Ontario, the man who, more than anyone else, is responsible for the fact that Kent County is free of debt.

Kent County not only financed depression requirements on a cash basis but even those of the Great War! In 1914 the entire county budget was \$48,383; by 1917 patriotic expenditures alone required \$108,756. Immediately after the war the county commenced spending hundreds of thousands of dollars annually on good roads. Yet all was pay-as-you-go. No debenture debt, therefore no debenture interest to pay.

This is the story of Kent County's achievement.

Paradoxically, it was the Great War which kept Kent out of debt. Kent's pay-as-you-go policy was a direct result of reaction to extraordinary war-time demands.

First, though, let us have the background of Kent prior to 1914. A mild climate and a rich alluvial soil have developed specialized crops—sugar beets, beans, corn, tobacco—in addition to the staple farm crops of Ontario. This same soil, becoming sticky mud in spring and fall, confronts the farmer with roads naturally bad. Up to 1914, road improvement—after the abandonment of plank or gravelled toll roads—was limited to brief stretches of concrete in towns and villages, a little graveling in north-eastern Kent, and a half-hearted effort to popularize D. Ward King's split log drag. In 1912 the county budget called for \$41,819.39.

From 1847 onward, Kent's largest county undertakings had been the county jail and court house and, later, the joint city and county building at Chatham known as Harrison Hall. From time to time, roads and bridges required expenditures. Any project involving a capital outlay, however small, meant a debenture issue, spread over 10 or perhaps 20 years. Nobody thought to question this procedure; because in those days every municipality followed it.

John F. Fletcher

In 1914, two unrelated events moved to change all this. The second, and more spectacular, was the assassination of an Austrian archduke at Sarajevo. Six months before that fateful shot, the first event occurred. The electors of Tilbury East township, satisfied with his seven years' service as councillor, elected John F. Fletcher as reeve, which made him a member of the county parliament.

A native of Tilbury East, of the Scottish Presbyterian strain which pioneered and still dominates the township, Fletcher began his own business career with a mortgaged farm. He made the farm a success, paid off the debt, and thenceforth adopted a rigid pay-as-you-go policy—signifying that improvements were bought, improvements made and luxuries enjoyed when the cash was available, but not before. Throughout his seven years on the township council, Fletcher injected into municipal business the same idea he had found advantageous in private business. Now, in the county parliament, he foresaw an opportunity to promote the same ideas in a larger field.

War Expenditures

In 1914, Fletcher's first year, the county budget reached \$48,383.75, a considerable increase over 1912. Fletcher, in common with many of his colleagues, looked forward to a cut in 1915. But in 1915—as a result

of that fateful shot at Sarajevo—the Kent county council was confronted with a totally new expenditure, of \$16,000 for patriotic purposes.

In 1916, patriotic purposes—including the one mill war levy by the Ontario government on the municipal assessment—called for \$61,709, nearly \$20,000 more than the entire 1912 budget.

The council split on the method of financing. "The war'll be over by next year—let's issue debentures," said some. Others, including Fletcher, said: "Raise the entire sum in the current year's rate. That way, your hands will be free for next year's war financing—if the war doesn't end."

By a narrow majority the council approved a debenture issue of \$35,000 for 10 years, leaving \$26,709 to be raised out of the current rate. The sum actually raised was, however, a trifle larger.

Pay-as-You-Go Wins

By 1917, everybody felt the war was going to last a long time. That year, patriotic purposes called for \$108,756—more than \$47,000 increase over the preceding year.

Right then and there Let-Posterity-Pay and Pay-As-You-Go went to the mat. A little group of councillors saw, with appalling clearness, the predicament Kent must face after the war with a back-breaking load of debt and a shrunken income. In the forefront of that group, John F. Fletcher, the man from Tilbury East, with hard Scottish common sense and dogged tenacity, fought the greatest fight of his municipal career. Enough doubters were persuaded to give pay-as-you-go an infinitesimal majority. The 1917 patriotic expenditures of \$108,756—2½ times the entire county budget of five years earlier—was financed entirely out of the current year's tax rate.

At the moment, it looked like a hard-won victory for one year only. Actually, it established a precedent that still holds. In 1918 patriotic expenditures of \$94,506, and in 1919 a patriotic carry-over of \$55,172 were financed out of the current rate. Kent emerged from the Great War with no debenture debt except the lingering remnants of that \$35,000 10-year issue of 1916.

The Need for Roads

The war years produced an expansive mood. Canadians who had been terrified by the initial rush of war came to feel that all things were possible. From the Great War, Kent turned to a new and determined war against nature, which had ruthlessly decreed that in spring and fall every year the roads of Kent must be impassable.

Kent's mud-road problem, previously indicated, was accentuated by geog-

(Continued on Page 13)

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Dividend Notices

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 50

The Board of Directors has declared a cash dividend of twenty-five cents (\$0.25) per share, payable on all of the outstanding shares of the company on June 15, 1940, to shareholders of record at the close of business May 25, 1940.

D. B. GREIG,
Secretary.
Windsor, Ont.
April 29, 1940.

THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE QUARTERS PERCENT (1 3/4%), being at the rate of Seven percent (7%) per annum, has been declared upon the preferred stock of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of June next to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of May, 1940.

By Order of the Board,
CHAS. GURNHAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Valleyfield, April 30th/40.

The Montreal Cottons Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND OF ONE PERCENT (1%), has been declared upon the Common Stock of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of June next to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of May, 1940.

By Order of the Board,
CHAS. GURNHAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Valleyfield, April 30th/40.

ASSOCIATED BREWERIES OF CANADA LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Quarterly Dividend (No. 47) of 1 1/4% upon the outstanding Preferred Shares of the Company has been declared, payable on the 15th day of June, 1940, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of May, 1940.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that a Quarterly Dividend (No. 48) of Twenty-five Cents per share on the No. 1 Par Value Common Shares of the Company, issued and outstanding, has been declared, payable on the Twenty-ninth day of June, 1940, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of May, 1940.

By Order of the Board,
I. N. WILSON,
Treasurer.
Calgary, Alberta,
April 30th, 1940.

BRITISH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-five Cents (25¢) per share has been declared on the issued No. 1 Par Value Capital Stock of the Company for the second quarter ending June 30th, 1940. The above dividend is payable in Canadian funds July 2nd, 1940, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of June, 1940.

Bearers of Share Warrants are reminded that until said Warrants with talons attached are surrendered to the Chartered Trust and Executor Company, 34 King Street East, Toronto, or 122 St. James Street West, Montreal, (the Transfer Agent and Registrar of the Company), any dividends declared by the Company with respect to any share or shares specified in any Share Warrant shall be paid by the Company without interest only upon the surrender of such Warrant with talon attached in exchange for registered certificate.

H. H. BRONSDON, Secretary.
Dated at Toronto, May 6, 1940.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

FAIRCHILD AIRCRAFT

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Several months ago I bought Fairchild Aircraft as a speculation. Since then it has been up and down, up and down, and now it's drifting down quite steadily. What would you do in my place? Would you sell?

—C. K. H., Toronto, Ont.

I don't think so. The stock of Fairchild Aircraft has attraction for the very reason for which you purchased it—its speculative possibilities.

Currently the plant of Fairchild Aircraft is working at full capacity with some 1,000 men being employed, and business on the books and in prospect should keep the company busy for the next year or so at least. Early in February, 1940, the British High Commissioner's Office at Ottawa announced that some \$30,000,000 worth of new plane orders had been placed with Canadian Associated Aircraft, in which Fairchild is a partner. Some of these orders should, of course, be coming Fairchild's way and I think you can look forward to more encouraging results within a reasonable period of time.

LAPA CADILLAC

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would appreciate a brief note on Lapa Cadillac. Is it making progress?

—D. P. C., Richmond, Que.

Steady improvement has been shown by Lapa Cadillac since last summer and at the end of the year there was a favorable balance of liquid assets over liabilities for the first time since production commenced. Development work has been increased to bring the broken order reserves to the point where sufficient tonnage will be available to keep the mill at capacity while the shaft is being deepened.

FORD OF CANADA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have some Ford of Canada "A" stock bought at prices varying from \$23 to \$26 per share. Do you think the dividend will be raised? Do you think this is a good stock to hold for appreciation?

—G. F. W., Winnipeg, Man.

Marketwise, I wouldn't expect too much from my Ford of Canada "A" stock over the near term if I were you. However, the long term outlook is favorable enough to justify your hanging onto what you have.

Increased general business activity



WILLIAM WEBBER, the Canadian Pacific Railway's veteran general agent, Atlantic ports, whose career spans the entire history of the company's steamship activities on the Atlantic, has retired. He was a familiar figure in the ports of Montreal, Quebec, Saint John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., in his capacity as head of the "port staff" for the past 30 years, and before that was well known to the public for seven years as the company's senior Atlantic purser, and for 18 years prior to that with the Cunard Line, making a total of 55 years on ship and in port.

In Canada will lend a fillip to the sale of cars in the home market, but the war will probably close up some of Ford's leading export markets tighter than a bank vault. Consequently, total car sales for some time to come will make a rather sickly showing; and profit margins on Canadian operations may be narrowed by higher taxes and costs. Then, too, dividends from Ford's foreign subsidiaries—which have contributed handsomely to earnings in the past few years—will, in all probability, melt away sharply; and as yet it is uncertain whether war business will be able to compensate fully for the loss of normal passenger car sales.

The company's financial position is highly satisfactory; cash items alone exceed current liabilities. So that you can be reasonably certain that the \$1-per-share dividend on the "A" stock will be maintained; even though earnings may drop well below the average of over \$2 shown in the 1935-1938 period. I think you can forget about an increase in dividends at this time.

DOSCO

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I hold quite a lot of Dominion Steel and Coal "B" stock that cost me about \$1 per share under current prices. I am getting a little tired of holding this stock and not getting much out of it—not even appreciation. I am a farmer who does not actually need the dividend but at the same time would like to see something coming out of the stock in the way of either appreciation or dividend. I would like your opinion about selling.

—A. H. S., Evarts, Alta.

In your place, I wouldn't be in too big a hurry to sell my Dominion Steel & Coal "B" stock. Dominion Steel & Coal is one of the companies which should benefit very materially from war time demands and now that the war has become active, those demands should become more and more pressing; consequently, the stock has more than average speculative appeal.

Net in the year ended December 31, 1939, was equal to \$1.26 per share, against \$1.19 in the preceding year. An appreciable upturn in both domestic and foreign business in the second quarter of 1939 continued throughout the year with the result that the steel plant averaged 95 per cent of capacity for the full year, as compared with 82 per cent in 1938. Recently the open hearth plant was added to, increasing capacity from 425,000 to 600,000 tons of steel ingots per year, and thereby increasing the company's capability of handling any largesse of orders which may come its way.

Despite substantial expenditures on plant and reduction in the underlying funded debt, the financial position brightened considerably during 1939: the excess of current and working assets over current liabilities amounted to \$9,922,266, which was an increase of \$1,129,197 over the previous year, and about \$5,500,000 over the corresponding item at the end of 1935.

PROPRIETARY MINES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would like to see you discuss the standing of Proprietary Mines Ltd. How does this company compare with other mines in course of development?

—B. J. L., Port Hope, Ont.

Proprietary Mines can not be compared to mines now under development as it is a holding and investment company, with over a million shares of Kerr-Addison Gold Mines, which is its most important asset. Other shareholdings comprise: 13,087 Omega Gold; 1,273,326 Canadian Reserve Mines; 1,147,499 Crown Reserve Consolidated; 400,000 Fort Rouille Mining; 200,000 Laguerre Gold; 1,489,679 Raven River Mines, which recently sold its property to Laguerre; 105,000 Moosewood Gold; 480,000 Sarsco Mines and 20,000 Larder Lake Land Company. The company owns two power plants in the Larder Lake area and a water power lease on a third site. Several groups of claims are also held in the Larder Lake area.

During the 29 months ended October 31, 1939, income of \$106,738 was gained from sales of power, and \$21,584 from profit on securities sold. The land company, which is wholly owned, has effected sales amounting to \$125,000. The fact that no report was issued since July, 1937, was due to litigation which is still unsettled. Litigation expenses have amounted to over \$66,000. The balance sheet shows marketable securities, with quoted market value as at October 31, of \$1,925,572, but the current value is likely considerably higher. Current liabilities at that time were \$186,670.

THREE APPRAISALS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Kindly advise me as to the following as good sound investments: Massey-Harris Company 4 1/4 per cent, first closed mortgage bonds due March 1, 1954; Simpson's, Ltd., 6 1/2 per cent, preferred stock; St. Maurice Power Company first mortgage sinking fund bonds, Series B, 4 1/4 per cent.

—N. S. M., Cottam, Ont.

If you are looking for a "good sound investment," I don't think Massey-Harris 4 1/4 per cent. bonds will meet your requirements. The business of Massey-Harris Company is affected principally by the size and value of crops in Canada and other countries, world trade trends, and foreign exchange conditions. Earnings in recent years have been improving and funded debt charges have been covered by a fair margin; but the unsettlement of markets and foreign exchange, and the general dislocation of shipping facilities on the outbreak of war in Europe have accentuated operating uncertainties which impart an essentially speculative character to the outstanding bonds of the company.

The 6 1/2 per cent. preferred stock of Simpson's, Ltd., has appeal at the present time for its appreciation possibilities. Consumer purchasing power in this country will be given a fillip by stepped-up industrial activity and I think that Simpson's should benefit fully. On February 1, 1940, a special dividend of \$1 per share was paid on this stock, plus the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.62 1/2. Giving effect to this declaration, accumulations on the stock totalled \$22.62 1/2 per share. Net in the year ended January 3, 1940, was \$1,004,382, equal to \$8.93 per share.

(Continued on Next Page)

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Calvin Coolidge

said:

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GOLD & DROSS

(Continued from Page 12)
on the 6 1/2 per cent. preferred, as compared with a net of \$893,084, equal to \$7.46 in the previous year.

The 4 1/2 per cent. first mortgage sinking fund bonds of St. Maurice Power Corporation bonds have attraction at the present time for income; appreciation possibilities are limited. These bonds were recently offered to the amount of \$10,000,000, the proceeds to be used by St. Maurice Power in the purchase from Shawinigan Water & Power of the outstanding first mortgage 5 per cent. Series "A" bonds. Giving effect to this financing, the capitalization of St. Maurice Power consists of \$10,000,000 of first mortgage bonds, \$558,705 of 5 per cent. promissory notes and 50,000 shares of Class "A" stock—both of the latter issues held by Shawinigan—and 50,000 shares of Class "B" stock. St. Maurice has power contracts with both Shawinigan and Brown Corporation and gross revenue for the year 1941 is estimated at \$895,000, increasing to \$1,030,000 in 1942, \$1,166,000 in 1943 and \$1,265,000 in 1944.

PORCUPINE McNABB

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Do you know anything about Porcupine McNabb Gold Mines? I understand the company has some good claims, even if it isn't doing much work on them at present.

—R. B. F., London, Ont.

Porcupine McNabb Gold Mines' claims have been seized by the sheriff and will be offered for sale by public auction on May 21, as a result of legal action by a diamond drilling company.

GILLIES LAKE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

The stock of Gillies Lake has been highly recommended to me by a friend. Please give me any information on this you have.

—W. R. E., Toronto, Ont.

The property of Gillies Lake Porcupine Gold Mines was leased last year to Hollinger Consolidated for 99 years, with Hollinger to spend at least \$50,000 on the property within the first two years, and thereafter a sum of \$6,000 every six months to keep the lease in good standing. If the property is brought into production, twenty-five per cent of the profits, after deduction of operating and capital costs, will go to Gillies Lake.

Up to the end of the year over

2,000 feet of diamond drilling was done from the 550-foot level of the Hollinger mine and a crosscut driven from the 1,550-foot level 440 feet into the Gillies ground. Some drifting was done in a zone of quartz stringers but values were not commercial, hence it was stopped and crosscutting resumed. The present price of the shares is indicative of the speculative nature of the operation.

GOLDALE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

What kind of a company is Goldale Mines Limited? What profit is it making and is there prospect of a dividend? Thanks.

—T. S. H., Brandon, Man.

Goldale is a holding company which is also active in the search for properties of merit. Net current assets are worth slightly under 30 cents for each share issued. A net profit of \$39,367 was shown last year. No favorable results were reported nor options exercised from the year's prospecting and exploration. A dividend is likely later this year.

INTERNATIONAL POWER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would you kindly give me your opinion of, and the prospects for, International Power preferred. Has the stock any possibilities?

—G. S. B., Govenlock, Sask.

Nothing out of the ordinary. The last dividend paid on the 7 per cent. preferred was on January 2, 1940; arrears amount to \$30.75 per share.

As you probably know, the subsidiaries of International Power Company, Limited, which is a holding company, operate electric light and power and other public utility undertakings in Central and South America and in Newfoundland. The combined population of the territories served by controlled companies is estimated at over 1,500,000, and the number of light and power customers is 139,713 in 89 communities.

Net income in the year ended December 31, 1938, was \$1,058,799, equal to \$13.23 per share on the 7 per cent. preferred, as compared with a net of \$922,769 and preferred share earnings of \$11.53 in the previous year.

"There's Really No Necessity For a Deficit..."

(Continued from Page 11)

In 1919 road outlay reached \$103,485.00; in 1920 it was \$164,765.88—almost four times the entire county budget of 1912. Yet the farmers of Kent were not appalled. Good crops and good prices ruled in 1920; and in 1921 Warden John F. Fletcher saw the county council chambers thronged with farmers clamoring for roads.

That year road expenditures reached a peak of \$583,265.49. Yet all that huge sum, more than 14 times the entire 1912 budget, was financed out of the current tax rate or the provincial contribution on the previous year's outlay.

The launching of a road program had been accompanied by an agitation for debenture issues. That idea was urged for years—especially by good roads enthusiasts who did not have to pay county rates and who feared that, under a pay-as-you-go policy, it would take Kent until Doomsday to give them the pavements they wanted.

But, despite these (mostly outside) urgings, the roads built in 1921 at a cost of more than half a million dollars were paid for entirely in 1921;

and, with no hang-over of debt, the 1922 council spent an additional \$458,498.42 on roads. More than a million dollars in two years!

By 1923 times were not so good. Kent dropped its road budget to \$223,831.00. Except for the lingering debenture issue of 1916, Kent had not a single dead horse to pay for. So, when the times demanded economy, economy was promptly enforced; yet the road budget, though more than cut in half, was not out as deeply as if the county had a huge hang-over of debentures to meet.

Flexible Budgets

Between 1924 and 1939, the county road budget fluctuated. It is flexible, elastic, responsive to conditions of the moment. In the depression years, expenditures reached a low of \$132,235.04 for 1933. With better times the outlay was increased.

The question: "How can you in Kent get modern improvements, such as paved highways, without debentures?" is answered by the road expenditures from 1917 to 1939 inclusive. In that period the county paid out \$5,293,790.53 on its county road system, plus a 20 per cent. contribution, amounting to \$904,698.84 to provincial highways. Estimating the provincial contributions for 1939 at \$150,190, the Ontario government subsidy to county roads in this period totals \$2,528,337.45. So that, in this war against nature which has replaced deep and sticky mud with permanent pavements or well-built gravelled highways, Kent has expended a net of \$3,760,151.92—without debentures.

Like some debenture-ridden counties, and unlike some other debenture-ridden counties, Kent has the roads. Kent has, probably, more and better roads than most Ontario counties. Provincial highways include No. 3, with 55 miles; No. 2, with 38 miles; No. 21, from Morpeth to the Lambton line, 27 miles; No. 40, from Chatham through Wallaceburg, 22 miles; Wallaceburg to Dresden, 10 miles; and roads north through Bothwell, about 4 miles.

Of this total of 156 miles, some 63 miles were taken over by the province after Kent had paid the entire construction cost in cash. In addition, the county road system of 300 miles has been widened to standard width, including culverts and bridges, and 90 miles paved. Under a 5-year plan the county is paving 25 miles a year. How many counties in Ontario with debenture issues have 246 miles of concrete or black-base pavement?

Advantages

Pay as you go has two advantages. First, none of the money taken from the tax-payer goes into debenture interest: it all goes into roads. Second, road expenditures can be increased when times are good and reduced when times are bad: yet, with no hangover of debentures to finance, Kent, even in the most difficult times, has found money for roads.

The road outlays included, between 1921 and 1923, a sum of \$132,000 for a modern lift bridge across the wide reaches of the lower Thames at Prairie Siding. This was financed in 2 years, the bank carrying an overdraft. Rarely, though, has this sort of finessing been required. Contributions of \$15,000 toward a new wing of the Public General Hospital at Chatham and \$25,611.45 for a new wing at the County House of Refuge, Kent simply took in her stride. Remodeling the county court house and jail, built originally in 1849, cost \$61,546.41, of which Chatham contributed \$12,309.85. To finance Kent's share, \$49,236.56, the county council levied an extra mill on the tax rate, and summarily got rid of the matter, with \$19.14 to spare.

Because the law does not permit building up a surplus, bank financing is necessary for portions of the year. Such borrowings in 1939 reached a peak of around \$307,000 for road and \$112,000 for general account. Good management materially shortens the borrowing period. In the current year no borrowings were made for general account till April 2.

The mill rate reached its peak in 1930 and 1931, 8.75 mills on an equalized assessment of \$49,255,700. In 1939 with assessment a little below \$40,000,000, the rate was 7.59 mills. Allowing for the lower assessment, the reduction in taxes was much greater than the rate would indicate. The proportion of unpaid taxes is low, from year to year reflecting general business conditions. In 1930, just after the slump began, the amount returned was \$40,382.11. A high of \$110,436.70 was reached in 1933; with a gradual decline to \$68,094.05 in 1939.

No Money, No Spending

Twenty years and more ago, as reeve of Tilbury East, John F. Fletcher repeatedly urged that financial statements showing the county's actual financial conditions be furnished periodically to members. Experience in his own affairs had taught the importance of knowing just where he stood; and what was good for a Scotch-Canadian farmer would assuredly be good for a municipality.

In those days his colleagues couldn't see it.

In 1921, after serving as warden, Fletcher was named county clerk. In 1927 he was made county treasurer. Then the surviving colleagues who had endured his earlier demands for systematic financial statement joyfully said:

"Now you're treasurer, tell us how to do it!"

From 1928, month by month, after

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Canada Cement Company Limited is the largest manufacturer of cement in the Dominion. The business of the Company has been operated successfully for the past thirty years.

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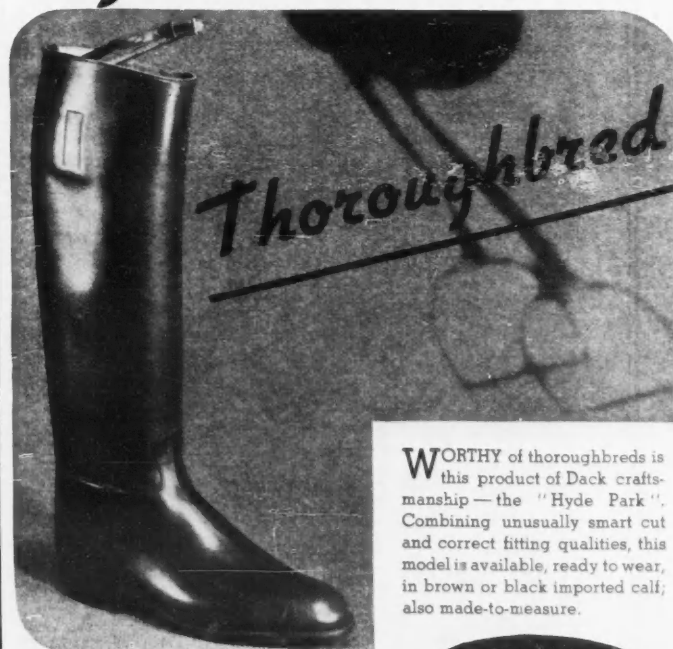
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the June meetings when estimates are struck, Fletcher has furnished each member a typewritten statement showing the county's exact financial position, the budget allotment for each item of general or road expense, the figures of expenditure to date, the credit or debit balance. Confronted by definite figures that show an account perilously near the red, the committees simply quit spending. That's one of the unwritten laws of Kent financing. Occasionally a year has ended with a slight deficit on road account; but every year for the past

10 years the general account has shown a surplus. "There is," says Treasurer Fletcher, bluntly, "really no necessity for a deficit."

In the early days, Pay-As-You-Go had its critics, who firmly believed that a municipality couldn't get modern improvements without borrowing. Now—having demonstrated over a period of years that it gives more for the same amount of money—Pay-As-You-Go is accepted as a matter of course. No one would seriously think of going back to the older method of financing.



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FOREIGN EXCHANGE ACQUISITION ORDER IMPORTANT NOTICE

As announced by the Minister of Finance, the Foreign Exchange Acquisition Order, 1940, has been enacted by Order-in-Council under the authority of the War Measures Act.

Unless exempted by the Order, every resident of Canada who, on May 1st, 1940, has any foreign currency in his possession, ownership or control, whether in Canada or outside Canada, is required forthwith to sell such foreign currency to an Authorized Dealer (i.e. a branch of a chartered bank) for payment in Canadian dollars at the official buying rate of the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

"Foreign currency", for the purposes of the Order, means any currency (excluding coin) other than Canadian currency and includes bank notes, postal notes, money orders, cheques, travellers' cheques, prepaid letters of credit, bank drafts and other similar instruments payable in any currency other than Canadian currency, and also includes any amount in foreign currency of which a resident has a right to obtain payment by reason of a deposit, credit or balance of any kind at or with a bank, savings bank, trust company, loan company, stockbroker, investment dealer or other similar depository.

The Order does not require the sale of any foreign securities.

The Order does not affect any foreign currency, deposit or securities of any non-resident of Canada and for greater certainty the Order expressly declares that a non-resident visiting Canada for business or pleasure for a period or periods not exceeding six months in the year continues to be a non-resident for the purposes of the Order unless such person enters or has entered Canada with the intention of becoming a permanent resident.

No resident is required to sell any foreign currency if he satisfies the Foreign Exchange Control Board that he held such foreign currency on May 1st, 1940, solely as trustee or agent for a non-resident and that the non-resident's interest therein had not been acquired from a resident since September 15th, 1939, except in a manner approved by the Board.

Under certain conditions stipulated in Section 1 (b) of the Order, a resident who is not a Canadian citizen may be granted exemption, but only after application for exemption is approved by the Board.

No life insurance company incorporated in Canada is required by the Order to sell any foreign currency which it needs for the purpose of carrying on its business outside Canada.

Further particulars may be obtained from branches of chartered banks. Any resident who has any foreign currency in his possession, ownership or control on May 1st, 1940, regardless of amount, should consult his bank at once in order to ascertain the extent to which he is affected by the Order.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL BOARD

CONCERNING INSURANCE

War Risks and Sabotage

BY GEORGE GILBERT

While only one case of sabotage or attempted sabotage has been brought before the Courts in Canada since the present war started, it should not be overlooked that we are only now entering the period corresponding with the period during the last war in which instances of sabotage and attempted sabotage began to occur with alarming frequency on this continent.

In Ontario, up to the middle of April of this year there were no cases of sabotage or attempted sabotage, according to a statement by Ontario Fire Marshal W. J. Scott, K.C., although a number of investigations have been made in cases where the suspicions of the authorities were aroused. The one case referred to above was that of a German named Alexander Wolfgang Haufler, who was convicted at Rossland, B.C., of having in his possession a letter addressed to the German consul at Seattle, U.S.A., likely to be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy.



C. B. MOONEY, appointed manager of the Victoria, B.C., office of the North American Life Assurance Company. He was previously assistant manager at Vancouver.

AT THE present time one of the most important questions facing owners and operators of numerous manufacturing plants in the country is that of sabotage by secret agents of the enemy. If an enemy agent deliberately set fire to property for the purpose of aiding his country in the war, would the loss be covered under the ordinary fire insurance policy?

Under No. 4 of the Fire Insurance Statutory Conditions, it is enacted that, unless otherwise specifically stated in the policy, the insurer is not liable for the following losses, among others: "(b) For loss or damage caused by invasion, insurrection, riot, civil commotion, military or usurped power." In one case arising during the last war, a vessel was damaged by an act of sabotage committed by an enemy agent, who was a self-appointed agent, and had no special commission from the German Government. It was held by the Court of Appeal that this constituted an act of warfare. While the wording of the policy in this case was different from that of the statutory condition quoted above, it is regarded as having some bearing on the question, as it shows there is some doubt as to whether the insurance companies are liable under the ordinary fire policy for fires caused by enemy agents.

In the event of a fire occurring in which sabotage was suspected as the cause, the onus of proving that sabotage was the primary cause would rest upon the insurance company, and in the case of its failure to do so, the insured would be entitled to indemnity. Where there were suspicious circumstances, but where it would be difficult to prove enemy action, most companies would be inclined to pay the loss.

Another question has arisen as to

whether loss from sabotage would be covered under what is called the Supplemental Contract now issued in connection with fire insurance policies. This contract insures against the perils of windstorm, lightning, hail, explosion, riot, vehicle and aircraft impact and smoke damage.

This contract contains a war exclusion clause which reads: "There shall be no liability in respect to any peril insured against under this supplemental contract for any consequence, whether direct or indirect, of war, invasion, act of foreign enemy, hostilities or warlike operations (whether war be declared or not), civil war, mutiny, insurrection, rebellion, revolution, conspiracy, usurped power or military, naval or air force operations."

This clause is more comprehensive in its exclusions than the fire statutory condition. The reason assigned for this is that the hazards of explosion and impact by aircraft assume major importance under war conditions, and that the premium charged for this supplemental contract is totally inadequate to take care of war hazards.

As to whether an explosion due to sabotage by any enemy agent is covered or not, the opinion has been expressed by an insurance expert that under the war clause of the supplemental contract it would be held that such an act of sabotage was excluded from coverage.

Falling Aircraft

Another question arises as to whether damage caused by the falling of an air force plane is covered or not, and the opinion is held in some quarters that such damage would be excluded by the words "military, naval or air force operations." It appears that the primary intention of the framers of the war exclusion clause was to deal with special conditions which obtained during war time or immediately prior thereto, or in anticipation of an immediate emergency. They were not so concerned with excluding accidents occurring during ordinary peace time manoeuvres of the armed forces as they were with excluding emergency operations which might be undertaken in anticipation of open hostilities in the immediate future.

These emergency operations, and concentrations of armaments, it was realized, might involve the erection of land fortifications with the use of tons of explosives, which would be assembled under the hazards of emergency conditions. Ship loads and truck loads of these explosives would be concentrated, together with bombs and airplanes, under circumstances which would give rise to many of the perils of actual warfare.

It was felt by the insurance companies that the premium charged for the supplemental contract did not justify the cover of such perils. While accidents occurring during the training of pilots remote from emergency operations may be excluded under the war exclusion clause, it was found to be very difficult to know where to draw the line, and it was felt to be necessary to exclude all operations of the armed forces.

After giving consideration to the exclusions of these hazards from the fire policy and the supplemental contract, the question naturally arises as to what coverage is available to the insured against such perils. Two forms of coverage are offered by the associated companies.

Bombardment Policy

One of these forms is known as the "open hostilities or bombardment policy." This policy covers the hazards of open warfare, but does not cover loss caused by persons resident or secretly in Canada and acting as agents of or in the interests of foreign enemies. As regards the coverage and the premium charge under this policy, Canada has been divided into two Zones, Zone 1, the more hazardous, embracing the coastal territories of Quebec, the Maritimes, and British Columbia; and Zone 2, the less hazardous, embracing the inland portions of Canada.

Under the other form of policy offered, cover is afforded against enemy agent sabotage. It is only given by the attachment of a malicious damage endorsement to the supplemental contract, which latter is only issued as an attachment to a fire policy, or by the attachment of a malicious damage endorsement to a civil commotion or explosion policy.

By an Order in Council dated October 12, 1939, the definitions of ex-

clusion insurance were enlarged to include insurance against damage by vandalism or malicious mischief, so that the definitions of these two classes now are:

"Civil commotion insurance means insurance against damage to property of any kind caused by bombardment, invasion, insurrection, riot, civil war or commotion or military or usurped power, and includes insurance against damage by vandalism or malicious mischief."

"Explosion insurance means insurance against damage to property of any kind caused by the explosion of natural or other gas, or caused by bombardment, invasion, insurrection, riot, civil war or commotion or military or usurped power, and includes insurance against damage by vandalism or malicious mischief."

Dismemberment Cover Started in Holland

IT NOW appears that the first dismemberment policy originated in the Netherlands as far back as 1665, when that country insured its soldiers engaged in actual combat against loss of limbs or eyes. There are indications that such coverage might soon be needed again in the land of dykes and canals.

Loyal Protective Shows Large Increase

LOYAL Protective Life Insurance Company of Boston announces an increase in new accident and health premiums for the first quarter of 1940 of over 50% above the first quarter of 1939.

This increase is attributed primarily to the "Five Feature" policies placed in effect for Business and Professional Men at the middle of last year.

Inquiries

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I shall appreciate it if you will give me the name of any reliable company that would consider giving insurance to a driver of car aged 78.

—E. M. B., Hamilton, Ont.

While the age limit varies in different companies, I know of no company which will issue a driver's policy to a person aged 78 years. The limit for female drivers ranges from 55 to 60 years for new policies, and from 60 to 65 years for male drivers, though there are cases in which policies have been renewed for persons over the usual age limits, where the record of the individual motorist may warrant the extension.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Can you inform me as to the death rate from accidents in Ontario over a period of, say, ten years, or where such information may be obtained? I am particularly interested in the number of automobile fatalities, and the death rate from this cause.

—D. F. P., Hamilton, Ont.

Latest official statistics are those contained in the annual report of the Ontario Registrar General for the year ending December 31, 1938. In 1938 the total number of accidental deaths in Ontario, excluding suicides, was 2,394. The number of automobile fatalities was 677, a rate of 18.14 per 100,000 of population. The number of deaths from drowning was 287, or 7.69 per 100,000 of population. The number of deaths from burns was 107, or 2.86 per 100,000 of population. The number of deaths from railroad accidents was 67, or 1.79 per 100,000 of population, while the number of accidental deaths from other causes was 1,256 or 33.66 per 100,000 of population.

With regard to automobile fatalities, the number and the rate per 100,000 of population for the previous nine years were as follows: 1937—number, 774; rate, 20.85. 1936—number, 564; rate, 15.28. 1935—number, 571; rate, 15.87. 1934—number, 528; rate, 14.81. 1933—number, 416; rate, 11.80. 1932—number, 497; rate, 14.30. 1931—number, 574; rate, 16.72. 1930—number, 517; rate, 15.29. 1929—number, 416; rate, 11.80.

From the Records
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Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

SUDBURY BASIN MINES, in addition to being an important holding company as measured by shares held in Falconbridge and other companies, is also one of the mining companies in Canada that would reap quick benefit from any substantial advance in the price of base metals, including copper, lead and zinc. At the annual meeting it was of important significance that official reference was made to the mining properties owned outright by Sudbury Basin Mines itself, and with the intimation that these properties already embraced 2,500,000 tons of ore which at even the present low prices for copper, lead and zinc, had a gross value of around \$12 per ton or an aggregate of some \$30,000,000.

Siscoe Gold Mines produced 146,696 during April from 19,295 tons of ore. Output for the first four months of this year was \$588,693. The ore yielded \$1.45 per ton less than that of the corresponding period in 1939.

Hollinger Con. Gold Mines will pay its regular dividend of 5 cents per share May 20, this being the regular four-weekly rate. Hollinger has paid a total of \$100,778,000 in dividends and bonuses to its shareholders since 1912.

With gold one of the chief bulwarks of democracy, the heavy artillery of Nazi propaganda against gold continues to hammer away. The American press, however, has recently been giving less space to the attack. In the meantime a prominent mining paper in Toronto has been drawn into a controversy with a Toronto daily, and both should stop to consider if they have become innocent dupes of this subtle Nazi "sixth column." Both Canadian publications referred to are entirely above reproach. Petty grievances between contemporary editors could and should be submerged at a friendly dinner between the self-appointed contestants before they run the risk of doing serious injury to an important British industry.

Madsen Red Lake produced \$237,964 from 36,613 tons of ore during the first quarter of 1940. Average grade of ore has shown a moderate decline, being \$6.50 so far this year as compared with a former average of around \$7 per ton.

Pamour Porcupine has outlined another orebody below the 1,000 ft. level. The deposit has a width of around 30 ft. as so far indicated and with a length of some 1500 ft. at the 1200 ft. level. The gold content of this new deposit appears to be a little over \$4 per ton, or possibly \$1 per ton lower in grade than that estimated in other parts of the mine.

Lake Shore officials are quoted as saying that if net profits are sufficient, the company will immediately return to a dividend rate of 75 cents per share quarterly. Performance during recent months indicate this amount is now being earned, and with prospects of soon being exceeded by a considerable margin.

Uchi Gold Mines produced \$300,689 during the first three months of 1940, having milled 45,880 tons of ore. Broken ore reserves have been increased by approximately \$1,000,000 since former estimates. Operating costs are under \$4.60 per ton, and the average yield is approximately \$7 per ton.

Alberta Oil

(Continued from Page 11)

To the average field cost of Turner Valley oil of 1.20 per barrel, add .09 for piping to Calgary, .03 for loading, 8 cents by tanker Fort William to Sarnia, equals \$1.40. Adding the 62 cents a barrel (lumber rate) gives a total price in Sarnia of \$2.02, while adding instead the 50 cents a barrel (molasses rate) totals \$1.90 per barrel at Sarnia.

Illinois oil last year, piped into Sarnia, sold there before the outbreak of war for 1.75, and while the price has softened somewhat due to lack of proration in Illinois and consequent distress selling, a firming of prices would seem to be in prospect. Adding exchange of 10% means \$1.94 a barrel for Illinois oil at Sarnia in Canadian funds. It would therefore appear that freight rates as cited above would come very close to meeting competition from foreign oil in Sarnia. The comparison for Toronto would be more favorable than for Sarnia, since oil from across the boundary must move by tanker or tank car into Toronto, while an additional three cents a barrel or thereabouts moves it from Fort William to Toronto, instead of to Sarnia, once it is already loaded on tankers.

Answering Objections

Many are the objections that will be advanced. Oil moving eastward is a "one-way" traffic—but so is the molasses haul, and so to a large extent is the B.C. timber haul! Oil can only move east by rail from mid-April to early December, the navigation season on the lakes. Yet most of this period avoids the period of greatest traffic congestion due to the grain haul, and tank storage at Lakehead can help to some extent. Where would the tank cars be obtained? To

such as exists today, and will likely remain or be exceeded by the spring of 1941, might require some 300 tank cars, allowing for a fast service of 6 days per round trip, one trainload of 50 cars per day. Were it found impracticable to rent these from United States lines, the 4½ millions or thereabouts required to build them in Canadian shops would be a small capital outlay compared to the cost of a 35 million dollar pipeline!

Several other possibilities suggest themselves in the matter of concessions to help bring about a freight rate at which oil can move eastward. The producers may be willing to make some price reductions. The refiners may agree to revamp their process to adapt it to a different oil. The province of Alberta and possibly even the Calgary and Edmonton Co. as well, might be induced to forego a part of their oil royalties. The Dominion might come through with a small subsidy, as they have for Nova Scotia coal. An oil control board, if and when set up for war purposes—and it has already been considered by the Cabinet—should be a potent agency to get various interests together and effect a compromise, with concessions from all interested parties.

So much for the near-term future. And increased shortage of tankers as the war progresses, as well as possible further weakening of the Canadian dollar, may make the need for such special freight tariffs all the more urgent.

Post-War Depression

Coupled however with any such additional market being made available for Alberta oil, plans must be made for maintaining such markets after the war is over, if a disastrous "let down" is to be avoided. Alberta now supplies slightly more than one-seventh of Canadian consumption of petroleum products. Disregarding the Pacific Coast market for the time being since it is mainly a market for heavy fuel oil, and assuming productive capacity to continue to increase at the same rate that it increased over the past year, Alberta's potential capacity for production would catch up with normal peacetime consumption for all of Canada excepting B.C. by about the Spring of 1943. On the basis of presently indicated Air Training fuel demand, one further year's expansion at present rate would supply this also.

While special or subsidized promotional freight rates may be fully justified as a temporary wartime measure, since they may be discontinued without such a serious loss to producers or carriers, the building of a pipeline must rest securely not

only on available market and potential production, but also on known oil reserves.

Today Turner Valley, the only commercially producing field of real importance, is estimated to hold definitely known reserves of around 165 million barrels, excluding the centre portion of the field which, though it looks very promising, is not thoroughly proved up, and excluding a further area of some 4,000 acres at the north end, which geologists believe will be equally productive with the remainder.

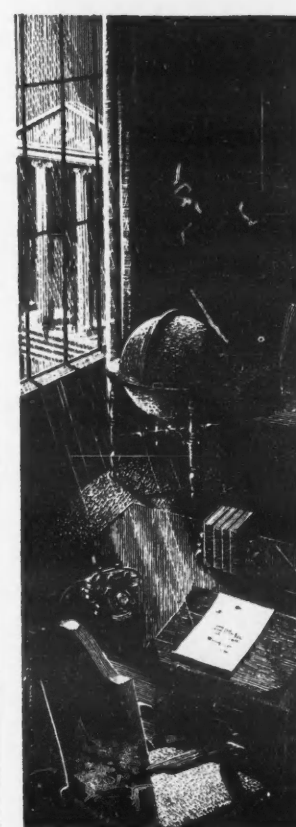
Inclusive of these "probable" areas Turner Valley reserves alone are estimated to be around 300 million barrels, sufficient for double the present rate of controlled production for 21 years—that is, enough for normal prairie market plus prairie air training 21 years, and sufficient for this plus eastern air training or this plus western Ontario's normal market for thirteen years. Hardly enough yet to justify the building of a 35 million dollar pipeline.

Time Needed for Pipeline

It will take considerable time to make preparations for a pipe project; legislation would probably have to be enacted governing its operation, not only in the four provinces it would traverse but in the federal house as well, and if it is contemplated to supply a substantial portion of eastern Canada with western oil after the war is over, the possibility of protective tariffs on foreign petroleum products is implied. The possible future effect of the Seaway, if it should be undertaken, would also have to be considered, for this would have a far-reaching influence on prices of foreign oil delivered to Ontario refineries.

The building of a future pipe line, however, has many attractions. Its construction alone would be a definite help towards getting men back to work during a post-war employment "let-down," while a ten or twelve million dollar pipe order would be a life saver at such a time to the steel industry.

The permanent employment of perhaps a further 4 to 6 thousand men would result from the expansion of the industry, and though we can hardly hope to become large exporters of petroleum products until other more accessible world supplies are depleted, yet if our grain exports are drastically curtailed after the war, 50 to 60 millions of additional yearly income to the prairie provinces from oil marketed in the east would be of considerable help to them, and helpful to all Canada as well, particularly if the Canadian dollar continues at a substantial discount.



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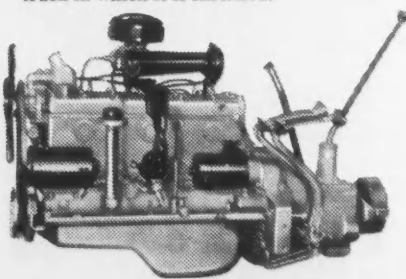
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Economics and the Wider War

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Economically, extension of the war zone to Scandinavia is likely to hurt Germany more than the Allies, says Mr. Layton.

Production of goods in the Scandinavian countries will be considerably reduced, likewise the flow of these goods to Germany. Her war effort will be handicapped by the cessation of arrivals of the heavier industrial products.

MOST of the questions raised by the extension of the war zone to Scandinavia are concerned with military and diplomatic factors. There is a very important economic problem also, however, and at this early stage of developments it is difficult to perceive what the final effect might be. Great Britain has been buying large supplies of Danish bacon, butter and eggs, and in addition to the complete cutting-off of these shipments there now has to be considered the implications of their diversion to Germany.

In this respect, the vital influence will be the virtual cessation of trade between Denmark and the United States and the Argentine, which two latter countries have enabled Danish production of dairy produce to be maintained at a high level by supplying maize and other animal foodstuffs. Deprived of these feeds, the Danish industry cannot possibly maintain the scale of production.

So far as the food position in Great Britain is concerned, there is no reason to suppose that the "defeat" of Denmark will have any profound effect. There is large scope for increased supplies from Canada, Australia and New Zealand. New Zealand alone supplied last year more butter than Great Britain received from Denmark and she can increase her shipments, probably near to an annual rate of 4 million cwt. Canada has been shipping 5,600,000 lbs. of butter weekly and has promised to increase and sustain the level well above the 6 million mark. Australia is also to send more. And all these areas will increase the supply of eggs, while Canada, in particular, will ship larger supplies of bacon.

Britain's Food Position

In London, the announcement by the Ministry of Food that there was no short-term prospect of higher prices for bacon and butter indicated the sat-

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isfactory stock position, and it can safely be assumed that long before present stocks become seriously depleted larger supplies will be arriving at British ports.

But it is not only the Danish or even the Norwegian positions which have to be considered, but also that of Sweden, the trade routes from which are, for the time being, stopped. Norway has never supplied a great deal. In 1938 she sent 12,000 cwt. of bacon, the same quantity of butter, and 163,000 long hundred eggs. Nor is Sweden important in this category. She sent 251,000 cwt. of bacon, 301,000 cwt. of butter, and 485,000 long hundred eggs. The total supply sent by these two countries paled into insignificance beside the Danish figures. Denmark sent 3,389,192 cwt. of bacon, 2,364,799 cwt. of butter and 9,512,702 long hundred eggs.

The fact that the Danish supplies will be very largely made up by greater shipments from members of the British Commonwealth, and from other countries, implies that the stoppage of dairy produce exports from Norway and Sweden will also be balanced. Dairy produce is not, however, the whole story. From Norway there came valuable supplies of tim-

ber, pulp, paper, ores, metals, chemical products and fish and large quantities of similar goods came from Sweden. But in these spheres also Great Britain can make up a large proportion from the British Empire. Canada, for instance, with timber, paper, ores, metals and fish, alone can bridge much of the gap.

Difficulties for Germany

A more serious problem confronts Germany. If there is no diplomatic hindrance, Sweden may divert most of her supplies to Germany. But only in a limited range of Germany's industries can full production be maintained without the use of imports from which she is now barricaded. Her position so far as dairy produce is concerned is much the same, on a lesser scale, as Sweden's. Since Germany had already contrived to secure the bulk of the available surplus of Scandinavian dairy produce, it may well be that she will find the total supply seriously reduced, even given a monopoly of Danish, Swedish and Norwegian production, now that the total volume of production must fall off so substantially as a result of the reduction in animal foodstuff supply.

Western Oil and Oil Men

BY T. E. KEYES

THE proven area of the Turner Valley field has been greatly enlarged as a result of recent production tests at the Arrow Royalties well located in the central area of the Turner Valley field, and at the Anglo-Phillips No. 1 well located in the north end, about 3 miles south of the Home wells.

The distance between the Arrow and the Anglo-Phillips wells is about 6 miles; however mid-way between these two wells the Advance No. 5, originally a naphtha well, turned into a crude producer and shows the entire central area of the field to contain oil.

The Davies No. 5 and the Calmont-Northwest No. 1 well are both located in the vicinity of the Arrow well, and have just recently completed drilling and as this is written they are preparing for a production test. The indications are that both these wells will be at least commercial producers, but it is still too early to estimate what their ultimate capacity will be.

The Anglo-Phillips well has just completed drilling through the upper lime horizon and a drill stem test of the upper portion of this horizon shows it to contain oil in quantity free from water. Some operators were afraid that water would be encountered in this well as the depth at the time of the test was around 8770 feet. In the south end of the field a small salt water intrusion was encountered at the Royal Canadian No. 3 well, the depth of which was 8660 ft. The test at the Anglo-Phillips well shows the oil water line, in the north end of the field, to be at least 120 feet lower than in the south end.

The Imperial Oils Grease Creek well has been closed down for months and the Alliance Mill Creek well at Pincher Creek was just able to spud in two weeks ago, although it had been rigged up for weeks.

In the Turner Valley field there are now nine wells testing or drilling in the lime or producing horizon. These should all be completed within the next few weeks, and will add considerably to the field's potential production, which is now placed at around 80,000 barrels per day. Press and radio despatches have frequently referred to the oil arrangement between Roumania and Germany, whereby Roumania agrees to export 140,000 tons of oil monthly to Germany. This tonnage roughly equals 1,000,000 barrels monthly. Relating this to Turner Valley oil production, it is about equivalent to 40% of today's Turner Valley potential production.

In the Lloydminster, Battleview and Cardston areas the Franco Oils, while likewise held up, have continued to make progress. The Franco Triangle well is now ready for a production test. It is being brought into production under the supervision of Edward Delaney, Los Angeles production expert. This expert has under-reamed or considerably enlarged the hole in the producing sand and then packed it with gravel. This new method

in so far as this area is concerned, will allow the oil to flow freer and faster into the hole and will prevent the sand coming up into the casing and interfering with the pumps.

The Franco-Battleview No. 3 well is nearing completion, while the Franco Cardston No. 2A well has cemented 20 inch surface casing at 282 feet and is drilling with 3 towers or 24 hours a day.

The Franco Oils Seismac survey party from Salt Lake has also been held up by the bad weather but is expected to arrive shortly. This survey party will work in the Unity Lloydminster area. It will be under the direction of Dr. F. F. Hintze, of Salt Lake City.

Due to the wintry weather of April, work on nearly all outside structures as well as in Turner Valley has been greatly retarded.

Drilling has started on the Southwest Pete No. 4 well and it is learned at the Royaltite office that, if the Foothills No. 6 well is a satisfactory producer, another well will be drilled on that company's acreage. Both the Southwest Petroleum and Foothills wells are drilled by the Royaltite Oil Co. and the terms of the drilling contract provide that the cost of drilling and production equipment must be repaid from the initial production. After these charges are repaid the entire production goes to the companies concerned.

Last week the annual shareholders' meetings of several Calgary Oil companies were held in Calgary, among them the Imperial Oil and the Brown Moyer and Brown groups.

Royaltite Oil shareholders were told by President J. J. McLeod that the reduction in the company's earnings from \$1.80 a share in 1938 to \$1.08 a share in 1939 was due to two reasons, namely the reduction in pipeline rate from Turner Valley to Calgary to 9½¢ a bbl. from 15¢ a bbl., and loss of revenue in absorption plants due to gas conservation. Naphtha sales, from the absorption plants, were 173,000 bbls. last year as against 361,000 bbls. in 1938. Other affiliated Imperial companies which held their annual shareholders' meetings were Dalhousie Oil Co. Ltd. and Foothills Oil and Gas Co. Ltd. and the latter's subsidiary, the Southwest Petroleum Ltd. These meetings were largely routine affairs.

The Brown Moyer & Brown group of companies which held their annual shareholders' meetings included the Brown Consolidated Petroleum Ltd., the Vulcan-Brown Petroleum Ltd., Four Star Petroleum Ltd., Royal Crest Petroleum Ltd. and the Three Point Petroleum Ltd. The Brown Consolidated Petroleum Ltd. is the senior Brown company and its name will be changed shortly to Federated Petroleum Ltd., and the stock will be listed under the new name on the Toronto Stock Exchange. The Brown Oil Corp. Ltd. is already listed on that exchange.

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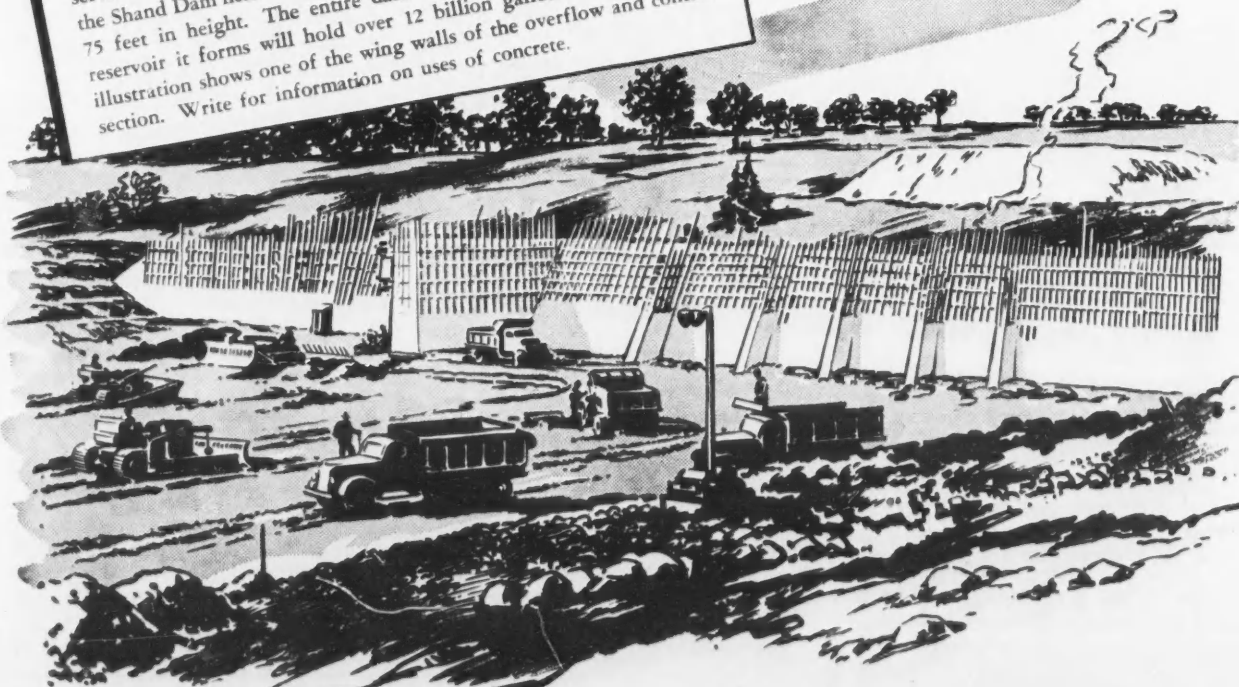
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CONCRETE and CONSERVATION

Concrete is being extensively employed by the Grand River Conservation Commission in Western Ontario. The central portion of the Shand Dam near Fergus, Ont., part of their scheme, is of concrete 75 feet in height. The entire dam is about ½ mile long and the reservoir it forms will hold over 12 billion gallons of water. The illustration shows one of the wing walls of the overflow and control section. Write for information on uses of concrete.



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BY HAROLD SUTHERLAND

"IT'S BEAUTY in overalls." The factory superintendent of one of Canada's industries, manufacturing electrical appliances, stood with the writer at the end of a production line where delicate apparatus was being assembled by a long line of girls.

"Yes, that's what it is," he said. "beauty in overalls. But that's not everything. All those girls know their jobs and are efficient, just as efficient as men, and perhaps more so on certain tasks that call for a delicate touch. Very often they do not understand the physical sciences they are applying, but they know when their gauge is true."

That about voices the opinion of most Canadian employers, whether they manufacture motor cars or bobby pins. Women have won a permanent place in industry by proving themselves not only capable, but in many instances, almost indispensable.

It was the first Great War which gave them their start. The second Great War may end with their occupation of industry more consolidated than ever.

Back in 1914-18, with the ranks of the army being filled by the enlistments of young men for service overseas, the depleted ranks of industry had to find new recruits to take their places. In addition, new help had to be found to meet the extra demand for workers to produce shells, ammunition and other war supplies. With some misgiving at first, women were hired to fill the gap, most of whom had never before worked outside the home. To the amazement of employers they proved that they could fill the jobs almost as well, if not better, than many of the men whose places they had taken. In fact, before hostilities ceased, Canada's war industries were being carried on by practically fifty per cent women workers.

Since 1918 women have continued on at the many tasks allotted to them in industry, unheard of prior to 1914. Today one may find them operating bolt and nut threaders, lathes, buffers and milling machines, armature winders and a hundred and one other occupations throughout the industrial fabric. In such factories as textile, clothing, leather, rubber, electrical appliances, confectionery and tobacco, over half of the employees are women.

THERE is hardly an employer who does not speak highly of his girl employees. In fact, if and when "total war" comes and there is again a big shortage of male labor, these same employers will be looking to the ranks of women from which to recruit additional hands for their plants. In other words, Sister Susie, instead of sewing shirts for soldiers, may find that her patriotism can be much better expressed in operating a press to punch out parts for shell fuses.

When the last war began all factory inspectors were men, but before hostilities ceased, from thirty-five to eighty-five per cent of the checkers in the various plants throughout the Dominion were women. From this it may be said that women are just as quick to learn and just as reliable as men. For, as one employer puts it, "if women had had centuries of education as a heritage as men had, and were trained from infancy to the idea that they were destined to take a place in the business world, they would be just as capable and willing to accept responsible positions."

Some manufacturers accuse them of being disloyal to the business employing them. They say that as most girls consider marriage as their ultimate goal, they do not consider their positions permanent and very often, after being trained to a specialized task at considerable expense to an organization, think nothing of leaving it on the spur of the moment for some more attractive position. On the other hand, many employers claim that their women and girls are more to be relied upon than the younger men of the business.

Despite the strain and monotony of some of their tasks, it has been shown that women in industry are physically just as healthy as their sisters in homes or on clerical staffs. In fact, investigators have found that most women stand dull, tedious jobs better than men. Industrialists, however, are constantly introducing new methods in their plants to combat mental fatigue. It is not unusual to find several hundred girls in a factory operating machines and singing to the rhythm of a dance band coming to them from radio or phonograph loud-speakers. Like Walt Disney's little dwarfs they "whistle while they work."



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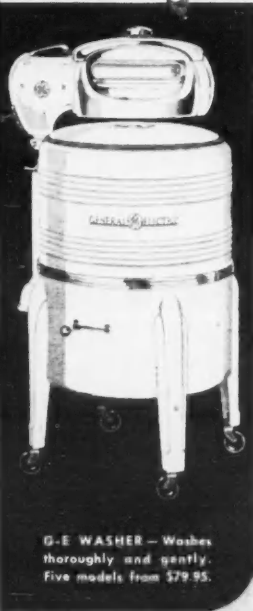
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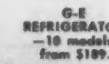
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MADE IN CANADA

WORLD of WOMEN

Within These Walls

BY BERNICE COFFEY

WHEN the time comes for re-decorating the walls of today's houses, the old paper usually is stripped off the walls before the new goes on. But this was not so in many houses of yesteryear. Then it was a matter of applying the new over the old—and what a break for posterity that was! The other day, for instance, we heard of a house where there were no less than seven layers of wall-paper on the walls, and many of them are a collector's find.

It happened recently when the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario took possession of what is known as "the Barnum house" at Grafton, Ont. The house was built in 1817 and is one of the finest examples extant of New England Colonial architecture. Many plans are being made to restore the old house to its former gracious beauty in order that Canadians, as well as visitors to Canada, may see it as it was at its peak. But that's another, and much longer, story.

The Society of Interior Decorators of Ontario, which has charge of restoring the interior, was thrilled to its collective core to discover, on peeling many layers of paper off the walls, that some of them had been

hall of the house. One of these represents a travertine texture in putty and cream. The other is a blocked stone pattern. And from the "best" bedroom there's a pale French grey paper with a sketchy floral pattern in which the florals are a sprightly coral.

One of the finest examples, both in design and state of preservation, is of the Morris vintage (about 1870). This has a warm oyster grey background on which all the field flowers that meet the eye during a casual stroll through a field on a summer day—red clover, honeysuckle, heavy heads of wheat bending of their own weight—are robustly blended and closely-spaced into a colorful and vigorous design of great charm.

The second bedroom yielded what, to our mind, is the most enchanting paper of all. In this narrow vertical panels of spidery white lace alternate with dark blue-green tendrils sprigged with small dainty pink moss roses—all on a delicate sky-blue background. The whole has an endearingly ageless charm that is as attractive in 1940 as it must have been over a century ago. It probably was hand-blocked in either France or England



A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH of Miss B. Lang, daughter of Mrs. Lang and the late Colonel W. R. Lang of Toronto.

the nation is going through difficult times.

Right now one of London's plushiest shops, Fortnum & Mason, is sending its customers' purchases wrapped in paper sprinkled with the British equivalent of "wisecracks." The wrapping paper is pale pink with "Fortnum & Mason" and the sign of the plume printed all over it in deeper pink. Under each plume—in dashing maroon—are such remarks as, "Don't look around, dear, but I think we're being bombed!"—"Even her hair is khaki now!"—"They've gone to Scotland for the shooting!"—"It's all done by blackout," and so on.

It's evident that British humor is yet to undergo a blackout.

Souvenir

And speaking of humor, we don't know quite what to make of the following story:

Sometime ago this publication published an illustrated account of the occupational therapy branch of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board. Those who read it with the attention its excellence merited (adv.) may recall that part of the treatment of men injured in industry embodies work approximating as closely as possible that in which they were engaged before being injured.

One of the patients who reported for treatment recently was a stone mason. He was given a block of stone by Miss Henrietta V. Smith, director of the Occupational Therapy Workshop, and told to make something of it. Anything that his fancy suggested would do.

He sat down in front of the enormous block of stone, chin in hand, and gave it his earnest study. Soon he was observed diligently working on it with his chisel.

Some days later two of Miss Smith's assistants, a Miss Forbes and a Miss Klein, entered her office saucer-eyed, and requested that she step out and observe the stone mason's completed work.

The granite block had become an imposing tombstone bearing the engraved words:

In Loving Memory

of
Hetty Smith
Josephine Forbes
Johanne Klein
1940

At present Miss Smith is unable to decide whether to use the stone as an ornament on the front lawn or buy a yacht and use it as ballast.

Lady Langelier and her daughter, Mrs. J. Estrup, with the latter's little daughter, Karin, have returned to Quebec after spending the winter months in Miami, Florida.

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ENGAGEMENTS

Dr. and Mrs. Charles Harvey Hair announce the engagement of their daughter, Kathleen Rose-Mary, to Mr. Phillip Wallace McBean, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Athol McBean of Winnipeg. The marriage to take place on Saturday, June First, in the Metropolitan Church.

Mr. and Mrs. George Carruthers announce the engagement of their daughter Frances Elizabeth, to Mr. Robert John Brennan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brennan. The marriage to take place on Saturday, June First, in Trinity College Chapel.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Herbert Cooper of Ottawa announce the engagement of their daughter Madeline Nadine to Mr. Stuart Bowman Ralston of Montreal, son of Col. the Honourable J. L. and Mrs. Ralston. The marriage to take place on Saturday, June the first.

MOTHS WILL NEVER EAT THIS SUIT



YESTERDAY Bill Johnson bought this \$45 suit. When it arrived, Mrs. Johnson immediately sprayed it all over with LARVEX. That took only a few minutes and cost less than a single "pressing"—yet gave Bill's suit the positive LARVEX protection against moth damage that has been used for years by leading woollen mills, laundries and dry-cleaners.

As a result of spraying all their clothes—old and new—once a year with LARVEX, the Johnsons will never find a moth hole.

WHY NOT?

Because moths starve to death rather than eat LARVEXed clothes, sofas, rugs and drapes... and there's no odor, no wrapping, no storing away! Your woollens are protected against moths for an entire year and not even dry-cleaning will impair this sure protection!

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QUICK! A few minutes with LARVEX will mothproof your expensive uppers for 12 months.

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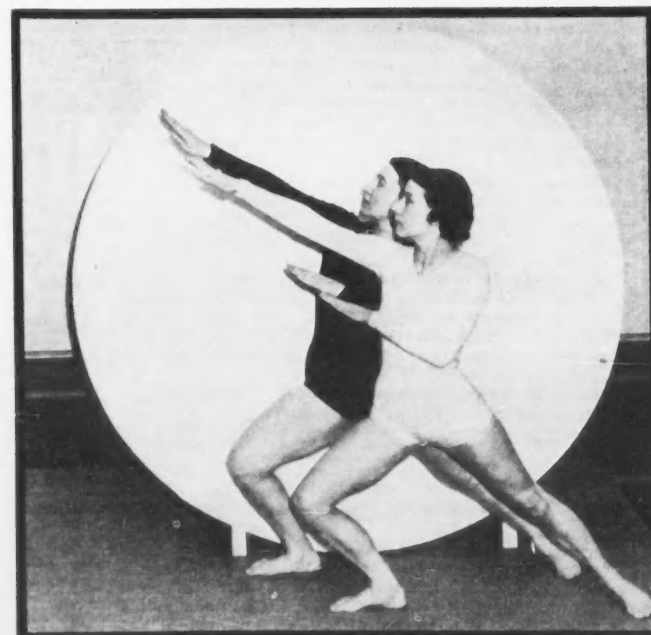
MR. AND MRS. ALFRED H. PARADIS of Montreal, and their two daughters, Claire (left) and Louise, are seen on their arrival in Vancouver after flying from across Canada by Trans-Canada Air Lines. Their ultimate destination is Japan.

hung there over a hundred years ago. Pieces of the papers were carefully separated, and the other day we saw several which had been pasted on cardboard for examination. All are hand-blocked and had come from either England or France. Some are badly faded and water-soaked. And one is represented by only a few faded scraps in which design and color are barely discernible. It had come from the walls of the dining-room.

From these few meagre clues the complete pattern has been recreated by an artist so that one again may see that these scraps originally were part of an exquisite Italian damask design of grey on white with small splashes of sunny chrome yellow. This paper is believed to date from 1850-1860, and its handsome dignity tells a vivid story of the formality and culture of Canadian life at that time. Two "marble" papers come from the

Carrying On

The English sense of humor always seems at its larkish best when



POSITION FROM THE SUCCESSION STUDY, one of the specialty numbers to be presented by Miss Natalie Platner and Miss Bernice Duncan at the annual demonstration of the Canadian Women's Keefit Movement which will take place at Margaret Eaton Hall, Friday, May 17.

Stemware for the Bride

Friends and relatives of this Season's Brides will be delighted with the particularly wide choice of patterns in lovely crystal stemware at Birks-Ellis-Ryrie.

Brides are reminded of the Brides' Bureau, Mezzanine Floor, where they may register their pattern preferences in stemware, china and flatware. Here, too, you may receive a copy of the Bride's Book which deals with wedding etiquette in detail.

From more than 40 patterns only the 15 below have been illustrated.



Out-of-town customers are asked to write to Shopping Service.

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TORONTO

WORLD of WOMEN

The Menu Suggests the Color

BY ISABEL MORGAN

THIS year with color so conspicuous a factor in fashion awareness, it will be quite in the spirit of things to serve yourself with costume color in terms of "coolth"—not only selecting cool colors in warm weather, but giving them names with a "chilly" connotation for your private delectation. Let your mind run among the names of mouth-watering midsummer foods that are thought of chiefly in hills of shredded ice, then compose a theme for color contrast between costume and accessories.

Here, for instance, are some of the colors that have been borrowed from summer menus by fashion experts: Clam cocktail—pinkie beige with cocktail sauce red. Madrilene—red with lemon yellow. Vichyssoise—cream-white with chives green. Ice Persian Melon—yellow green with sparkling orange. Cucumber—dark green with white-green. Watermelon—dark green with "watermelon" pink. Spumoni—cream, pistachio green, chocolate brown.

Rule of Thumb

Hands—those useful appendages whose function it is to rock cradles, soothe fevered brows, hold paint brushes, knit socks, mix cocktails, sweep floors, or fasten orchids, deserve a break—the kind of break those pampered darlings, our faces, have always taken for granted. They rate the same variety of careful adornment, and the same cossetting that women have always lavished on their much-cherished complexions.

One of the newest means of giving them loving care is the hot oil treatment. A special cuticle and nail oil is heated in an electric cup, after which special strips are removed from their individual cellophane wrapped packages and placed so that about one inch of the material is submerged in the warm oil. They are then removed from the oil and wrapped around the finger-tips to the first joint—one at a time, and pressed so that they adhere. Each strip is left on for the space of about three minutes. After the warm oil has been given a chance to penetrate, the nail and fingertips are massaged and the cuticle pushed back, right through the warm oil strip. The little flannel blankets are then removed and the nail buffed to stimulate circulation and strengthen the nail itself.

Kneesy Does It

Readers of this column need never run around crying in small, plaintive tones, "But why doesn't someone tell us these things?"

For instance, we're going to warn them here and now that knees are going to receive a great deal of attention this summer. The sports departments of the shops are filled with those abbreviated flared skirts in corduroy and flannel that end just above the knees, and fancy woollen or cotton half-hose that come to just below them. The combination of the two is irresistibly jaunty and youthful.

All of which leads up to the question of the knees themselves, and whether we shall continue to regard them as purely utilitarian members of few decorative possibilities or not. For those who take the positive view there's an attractive little knee kit in the shape of a small, brightly-colored pouch purse fitted with all the preparations needed to glorify a pair of knees. It includes a large tube of velva film to cover up skin imperfections and give them a smooth, synthetic sun-tan, a little jar of cream rouge, a small tube of seven-hour cream to make them more beautiful, a small packet of miniature tissues and, as the final overwhelming touch, a small case of beauty patches—stars, crescents and half moons.

According to posture experts, chief causes of unattractive knees are bow

legs, knock-knees and the habit of standing with most of the weight on one foot. All of these, they say, can be corrected by improving the posture.

Hatted

Ever since the beginning of the war, women have been wearing hats in the evening in Paris, and all the dinner clothes designed by Molyneux are accompanied by hats. Many of them are little flower toques perched well forward on the head; but the smartest and newest of all is a small round beret not any larger than the familiar Basque beret. It is worn fairly straight on the head and is made entirely of shiny jet sequins. Even the formal evening gowns, sleeveless and of chiffon, worn by Parisiennes at present are accompanied by veil and ribbon arrangements, one by little scarf panels of the dress chiffon falling over the hair at back.

Also seen in the evening as well as daytime, are little cotton handkerchief toques. The Comtesse de Fleury wears one in black with a white floral jacquard border, that has a little scarf tied around it so there is a point over the hair at back, and the knotted ends form ears on the top of the toque.

TRAVELERS

The High Commissioner to Canada from Australia and Lady Glasgow will take up residence at the house of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. J. D. Fraser in Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa, on June 1.

Mrs. R. H. Sellers of Winnipeg arrived in Toronto recently to join her daughter, Miss Barbara Sellers, who has been the guest of her uncle and



MRS. D. S. ABBOTT, president of the Rosedale Circle of the Big Sisters which recently held its annual spring flower tea at the residence of Mrs. Harry McGee, Toronto.

—Photograph by Violet Keene.

and Toronto, returning to Winnipeg the end of the summer.

Captain and Mrs. E. E. B. Rattray and Mr. Jack Rattray, who spent the winter months in Quebec, have left for their summer residence at Montmorency Falls.

Mr. E. F. Sise has returned to Montreal from Roanoke, Virginia. Mrs. Sise, who is still in Roanoke, is not expected home for some time.

The Honorable Mr. Justice and Mrs. Gordon Mackinnon, of Montreal, have taken up their residence at "Sherrygrove," Bonville, for the summer. Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. R. H. Goodday are now occupying their summer residence at Boischatel-en-Haut, after spending the winter months in Quebec.

Mrs. C. G. Carruthers has returned to Winnipeg from a holiday of several weeks in Harrison Hot Springs, Vancouver and Victoria.

Miss Maude MacArthur has returned to Winnipeg from Edmonton where she visited her sister, Mrs. Garth



HIP SLIMMER—If you have one or two inches to spare at the hipline, here is an exercise to add to your reducing regime. First, take position illustrated above, sitting tailor-fashion, hands clasping feet. Now see the second position shown elsewhere on this page.

and Mr. and Mrs. William M. Temple, and Miss Vivian Temple. They will leave for New York later this month.

The Right Honorable Dudley Ward has returned to Calgary from the Pacific Coast, where he spent several months.

Dr. and Mrs. Howard Pirie, who spent the winter in Florida, have returned to Quebec by motor, and will take up residence at Baie d'Urfe.

Mrs. C. E. McPherson of Winnipeg has arrived in Ottawa to visit her niece, Mrs. Attwood Bridges and Mr. Bridges, for several weeks, and later will visit in Montreal, Saint John, N.B.

Morse, en route from Harrison Hot Springs and Vancouver, B.C., where she had been holidaying for several weeks.

Miss Janet Porteous, who has been the guest of her brother, Dr. Carlyle Porteous and Mrs. Porteous of Montreal for several months, has returned to Kingston and is the guest of the Misses Daly.

Miss Jean Perley-Robertson has returned to Ottawa after having spent the past two months in Bermuda.

Mrs. Lucille McRae Paul has returned to Vancouver from an extended trip through the East.

Lady Eaton and her daughter, Miss Florence Mary Eaton, and Miss Anne McCrea, have returned to Toronto from Atlantic City.

Miss Elizabeth Gould-Adams, who has been the guest of her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Riordon of Montreal, since October, expects to leave shortly on her return to London, England.

Mrs. John Hall Kelly who sailed from Quebec recently for Ireland, to join her husband, the Hon. John Hall Kelly, Minister from Canada to Eire, has arrived in Dublin where the Canadian Minister and Mrs. Kelly will take up their residence.

Mrs. J. Ashley Fife and Miss Margaret Griffiths have returned to Toronto after spending the winter in Florida and Southern Pines, N.C.

Miss Marie Des Rivieres, who spent the winter months in Daytona and Palm Beach, has returned to Quebec.

Air Marshal McKean and Mrs. McKean have taken up their residence in Rockcliffe, Ottawa, where they are occupying Air Commodore Kenny's house.

Mr. Gerald Coghlin, M.B.E., and Mrs. Coghlin, who have been at the Pacific Coast and in California for several months, have returned to Montreal.

Mr. Justice J. C. Makins and Mrs. Makins, who have been occupying Professor Ferguson's house in Wychwood Park, Toronto, for the winter, have left for their home in Stratford.

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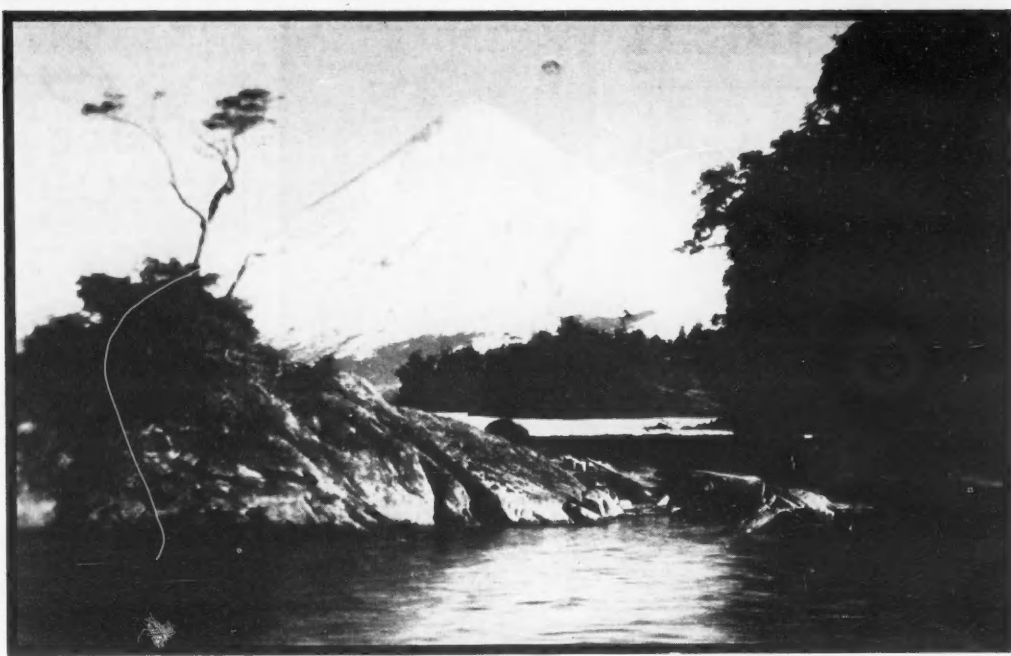
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PORTS OF CALL

Chile, the Traveler's Utopia

BY EDNA MAE STARK

THERE'S a lean, handsome country hugging the southwest coast of South America which will warm the very cockles of the vacationist's heart. It's a country of fluid names and warm hospitality; a country where September ushers in the Spring and December introduces Summer. It's a country reached after a delightful ocean cruise; a country of fiestas, poncho-clad huesos and Indians; an adventurous country. That's Chile.

Suppose you've already arrived in Chile. Suppose you've already arrived in Santiago, the capital of Chile; a handsome city at an elevation of 1,700 feet with the verdant slopes of the coastal range in view on the east and the three-mile-high moun-

tains of the Cordilleras rising above it on the West.

Like all Spanish cities, Santiago was built around a Plaza de Armas. Two sides of the square are lined with shops and fragrant flower stalls and arcades arched over with Moorish portales; on the others are the Governor's Palace, the Bishop's residence and the Cathedral. There's the two-mile-long Avenida de las Delicias which runs through the heart of the city and that cliff-like hill over there is the Cerro Santa Lucia. It was there that Valdivia built a fort and withstood the attacks of the Araucanian Indians during his conquest of the

country. The hill is now studded with gardens and tea houses.

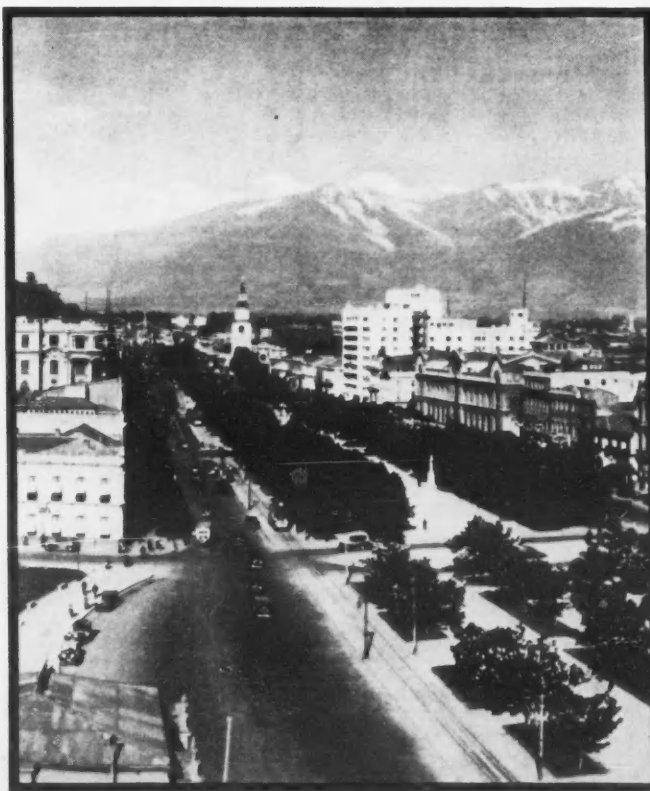
On Sunday you'll have to go to the races at the Club Hípico, one of the most magnificent tracks in the world, where the stadia resemble a rambling club house and the patio behind them is set with gorgeous gardens and flashing fountains. After the races, dinner at either La Bahia or Chez Henri. You've never tasted anything like *Cazuela de ave*, which is a delicious concoction en casserole containing whole ears of corn, whole potatoes, fish, green peppers, and large pieces of chicken.

After dinner, we'll drive out to Vina Del Mar, Chile's Biarritz, where you can indulge your gambling instincts at the Casino which boasts more roulette tables than its famous rival at Monte Carlo and has a cabaret seating twelve hundred guests.

In two or three days we'll make the trip—some 430 miles—to Temuco and Lake Villarica: the heart of the Araucanian Indian country. The Araucanians are descendants of one of the early races which inhabited



CHILEAN HUESOS, hard-riding "cowboys", stage a rodeo on a hacienda near Santiago. The cape-like garment over the shoulders of each rider is a poncho. —Grace Line.



AVENIDA DE LAS DELICIAS, the palm- and pine-lined boulevard which runs through Santiago's heart. The Mountains are the 3-mile-high Cordilleras. —Grace Line.

TRAVEL NOTE BOOK

Savannah History

Of all the historic spots in Savannah, Georgia, none are more cherished than Beaulieu, Wormsloe and Meldrim House. Beaulieu is 12 miles south of Savannah and was originally a grant of 500 acres made in 1738 to William Stephens, first President of the Colony of Georgia. Here it was that the French forces landed on September 12, 1779, when they came to rescue the besieged Americans who were fighting it out with the British.

Wormsloe was granted to Noble Jones in 1733 by George II. The present owner, Mrs. Craig Barrow, is the seventh generation of the family to live at Wormsloe. On the estate are the ruins of the old fort erected to command the Florida passage and protect Savannah from Indians and Spaniards.

When Sherman headquartered in Savannah, he lived in the old Meldrim House; and although he had completed his march to the sea, he had to pay rent for the house, for it was the property of a British subject, Charles Green.

the continent. In the beginning they were an aggressive war-like people who withstood all comers and were the only West Coast tribe which was never swept into the Inca Empire. They even withstood Pizarro's conquest and maintained their independence throughout all the warfare and strife which marked the early history of the country. Today about 100,000 of them live on reservations near Temuco: a quiet, dignified people who live in rush huts called *rucas* and who call themselves *Mapuches* or "people of the land." The men wear ponchos; the women, bright colored skirts, blouses and shawls. For adornment the belles of the tribe wear heavy silver ornaments which have been handed down from mother to daughter for centuries.

Southeast of Temuco is Lake Villarica and we'll go down there where you can try your luck on some of the most stupendous rainbow trout.... the trouble is that if you do catch some—and you will—no one will believe they were really that big. And then we'll go still farther south and show you the most delightful region in all Chile. Here are four lakes stretching in chain formation into the Argentine, all connected by motor roads: Lago Llanquihue, Lago Todos Los Santos, Laguna Frias and Lago Nahuel Huapi. In them are reflected the white forms of Calbuco, Puntagudo, Tronador "the Thunderer," and Volcan Osorno, a perfectly-formed



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WHERE TO GO - WHAT TO SEE

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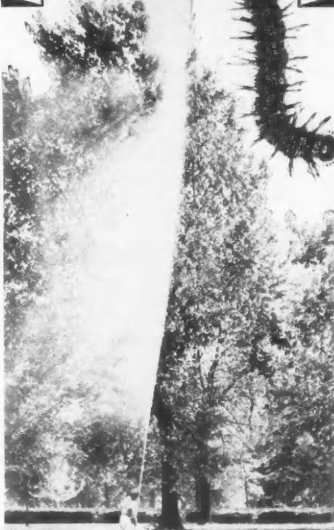
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white frosted cone known as the Fujiyama of South America. We'll stop along the lakes in one of the many little inns and hotels where you can stay for as little as \$2 and \$2.50 per day at the present rate of exchange. If you like, we'll take the steamer trip through this chain of lakes to Bariloche in Argentina and come back the same way. We can stop off wherever you like for as long as you like. And you can fish, swim, ride, or climb mountains. Ski-ing in this country is an all-year-round sport and most of the hotels offer the services of Alpine guides and ski experts; you can take a crack at that, too. Of course, if you'd rather just stay right here in Santiago and take your exercise on the veranda of a luxurious hotel, you can do that too. We can take the odd excursion around here, look into the night life of the place, perhaps play a bit of golf, or go out to the polo matches. You can do just whatever you please whenever you please and enjoy yourself doing it. That's Chile.

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ABOUT FOOD

Have You Had Your Grass?

BY JANET MARCH

IF YOU are interested in food—and who isn't, from the cat with his passion for liver to the Queen, who suggested giving the hungry populace cake when they had no bread? You must all have seen something about this grass business. If instead of cutting the lawn you lie on your tummy and gnaw, your interior will be enriched by Vitamin A, B1, B2 and C in simply staggering amounts. After getting back to mother earth in this way you can leave off salad and let your orange juice stand untouched and still burst with whatever you do burst with when you are a mass of vitamins. No human except Nebuchadnezzar has thought of using the by-product of the mower, and he didn't have a mower either to do the job for him. He "did eat grass as oxen and his body was wet with the dew of heaven till his hairs were grown like eagle's feathers and his nails like bird's claws." Daniel is a delightful book, but perhaps not quite as reliable as some parts of the Bible. Those men who kept walking around in the burning fiery furnace and staying quite comfortable because they wouldn't bow down to the image when they heard the "sound of the cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltery and dulcimer" always seemed a trifle improbable along with Nebuchadnezzar's feathers and claws.

The scientists who have made this grass discovery figured out that it was unlikely that we would sharpen our teeth and rush out to the garden. They made no attempt to estimate the intake of valuable vitamins acquired by chewing the delicious and carefully chosen stem of a piece of Timothy; a thing we all do or did in youth until gum chewing spread even to the gates and fences of the sticks. These learned men just went to work and turned us out another food in a box consisting of dried leaves of wheat, barley, oats and rye. This will sell at about six cents a pound. "Step right up ladies and gentlemen, twelve pounds a year taken regularly in small quantities can free your mind of vitamin worry, that scourge of modern life. Buy powdered grasses and be healthy cheaply!"

We are all for it. Very wonderful people scientists, working to make us bigger and better, but "dried grasses" on the menu? It is like those people who used to eat bran all the time on everything, until someone else got round to telling them that too much roughage was bad for them. So discouraging they were too. Let's forget vitamins and grasses and let the mind rest on a couple of dinner menus. Maybe next year the salad course will read "Dried Grass with maple syrup," but this year we'll stick to a green salad with a bird.

Mulligatawny Soup

Roast Duckling—Orange Salad
Spinach in a Ring—Potato Straws

Frozen Omelet
Coffee

Mulligatawny Soup

Take clear beef stock, either canned or home-made, and add curry powder to taste. The taste should be just about as hot as you can stand. Chop a sour cooking-apple into very small squares and put the pieces to simmer in the stock; when they are soft serve the soup.

Roast Duckling must have its orange salad, but to include the usual two other vegetables have straw potatoes and

Spinach and Cucumber

Cook the spinach, drain it well, chop very finely, add salt and pepper and pack into a ring mould and set in very hot water to reheat. Cook cubes

of cucumber in salt water for twenty minutes drain them and season them. Turn out the spinach onto a hot dish, pile the cucumber in the centre and serve with Hollandaise.

Frozen Omelet

Most of us have met a Baked Alaska at one time or another, but not in our own kitchens. Here, if you are adventurous, is a recipe from no one less than Boulestin of London fame, for a frozen omelet. Allow an egg a person. Beat the yolks of three eggs with two tablespoonsful of fruit sugar. Beat the whites of four eggs very stiff — you need one more white than you do yolks. Take a flat dish and heat it. Put on it a piece of plain cake and stand on the cake enough ice cream to cover it—half a pint brick cut into a long flat slice would be about the right amount for a four egg omelet. The cake is there to stop the hot plate from melting the ice cream and doesn't have to be eaten unless you want to. Probably a slice of asbestos would be even better, but not very tasty. Cut the whites into the yolks and sugar mixture and pour over the ice cream and rush into a moderate-to-hot oven for about six minutes. A couple of minutes before serving sprinkle the top with icing sugar and if it hasn't browned stick under the boiler for a minute.

Asparagus Soup

Veal Parmigiani, Mixed Vegetables
Green Salad

Niggers in a Blanket

Asparagus Soup

Keep the asparagus water the next time you have asparagus, and also cook a few more stalks than you need. Cut the heads off and put them aside and force as much as possible of the stalks through a sieve. Reduce the water to a cupful. Make a white



RUPERT LUCAS, Supervisor of Drama for the C.B.C.

sauce and add the asparagus water and asparagus purée, and, just before serving, the heads. This soup is improved by having a spoonful of whipped cream put in each dish.

Veal Parmigiani

Take very thin veal cutlets and choose them most carefully being quite sure that you get only the whitest best veal, preferably some that has never been frozen or chilled. Soak the pieces overnight in milk, and then sauté them on one side only in butter. Put in a baking dish with the cooked sides down and sprinkle the uncooked side with grated cheese, daub with small pieces of butter and season well with salt and pepper and paprika. Put in a very hot oven until the cheese is melted and serve. The correct Italian vegetables to serve with veal done this way are fried potatoes, endives, mushrooms, and quarters of globe artichokes all cooked in butter. If you don't like, or can't conveniently come by these, any other vegetables are good, and beautiful yellow string beans have appeared again this week.

Niggers in a Blanket

This is an old and childish sweet, but that doesn't stop it being a good one for all ages. Cut slices of one of those black sticky ginger breads, about two inches square, put them in a dish and cover thickly with whipped cream, slightly sweetened. Stick blanched almonds in the cream.

Drama in Regina

BY RUPERT LUCAS

ONE of my most interesting experiences recently befell me when I was invited to adjudicate the Saskatchewan Provincial Drama Festival in Regina. I had some misgivings about accepting, because rumor had it that the Little Theatre, in the West, was in a deplorable state. However, I girded my loins and hid me hence, hoping for the best and not expecting too much. But now, in retrospect, I look upon it as an experience that I would not have missed for anything. It has been said that enthusiasm compensates for faulty workmanship, but the Little Theatre Group of Saskatchewan has no need to apologize for the latter failing. There was enthusiasm to burn and this, mixed with a modicum of splendid artistic effort, was the outcome of the three day festival at Regina. Someone recently said that the Little Theatre, in Canada, was moribund and for the benefit of exhibitionists. I certainly don't agree since this Western visit.

Eighteen one-act plays were presented in three days in Regina, on March 28th, 29th and 30th, the majority of which were presented by class C groups, up to twenty-one years of age; the balance, by class A. Now it would be ridiculous for one to say that all the presentations were of a high calibre. Actually, some were distinctly bad, but they were bad principally because the plays themselves were awkward and trite. One could feel that an intense amount of work had been put in on even the worst of these, but—and I think you will agree with me—professional actors cannot always make a bad play, good, even with the assistance of ably designed scenery and the most modern stage lighting systems, none of which was available to these prairie groups. I made it my business to enquire, after the festival, just what facilities these young people had in their own little towns, and when I was told, it served to increase my admiration for their efforts.

Awards

The major awards went to the Moose Jaw players in the Senior class, and although I didn't like the play, which was "Black Night," I enjoyed the performance of Rita Burwell, who played the mother. She carried the play along beautifully . . . a splendid and well restrained performance. Another performance which particularly caught my attention, was by C. A. Rovner, who played the brother of the dictator in the Richard entry, "The Dictator Visits His Mother." This was a highly professional performance.

Prophecy being what it is in these luckless days, one hesitates to fortell a theatrical future for these people, but they have the basic equipment necessary to achieve a measure of success and I, for one, would like to see them go on. The energy, optimism and talent displayed in this festival have gone a long way toward convincing me that it is all worth while and should be encouraged.



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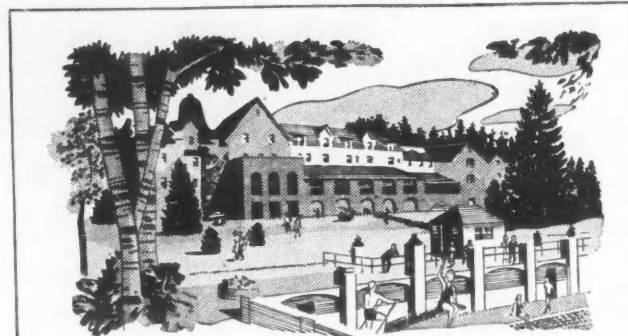
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MUSICAL EVENTS

The Peerless Philadelphia

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

WITH each annual visit of the Philadelphia Orchestra one becomes more and more impressed with its peerless quality as a single, vast, coordinated musical instrument. Under Eugene Ormandy it has attained a super-efficiency and flexibility in all phases of technical expression that produces ravishing results. Due to the generosity of its endowment it seems richer in soloists of high quality than any other orchestra one knows of. Every one of its more than five score members is no doubt a soloist, but there are certain section leaders whose virtuosity is supremely fine. As a conductor Mr. Ormandy combines refinement and poetry with a comprehensive grasp of every detail. At the opening concert in Massey Hall on May 6, his conducting seemed in every way more satisfying than a year ago.

The program was both classic and modern, but hung together so well that it left a sense of kinship between past and present. The major work was the most famous and popular of all symphonies, Beethoven's Fifth, in C minor. Long since it sang itself into the musical consciousness of all the world; but so fresh and intimate is Mr. Ormandy's approach, that certain lovely minor details seemed to reveal themselves for the first time. The splendor of the attack, led by the concert master Alexander Hilsberg, was especially enthralling, and the purity of the brass in exultant moments stimulating in the highest degree.

Glorious also were three chorale preludes by Bach, transcribed by Mr. Ormandy himself with full use of the modern orchestral fabric, yet preserving the purity and holy significance of the original melodic line. They were "O Man, Bewail thy Grievous Sin," "Sleepers Wake," and finally "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring," which has become one of the most beloved melodies in the world. The beauty and dignity of these interpretations could not be surpassed.

Though Berlioz's Scherzo, inspired by Mercutio's "Queen Mab" speech in "Romeo and Juliet," was first performed over 100 years ago, it seems in delicate descriptive beauty as modern as Ravel. A test for both an orchestra and a conductor is its pianissimo playing, and this was superlatively

lovely. Especially notable was the spiritual quality of the harps, and the finesse of Mr. Ormandy's nuancing in accelerando passages was beautifully displayed. Nobody is likely to tire of Sibelius' familiar "Swan of Tuonela" when so exquisitely done as on this occasion, and it was an especial triumph for John Minsker, English Horn soloist, and the noble cellist, Benar Helfetz.

To the delight of many listeners, Mr. Ormandy revived the Second suite from Ravel's ballet "Daphnis and Chloe," which he rendered three years ago. It gave an opportunity to the superb flautist, W. M. Kincaid, and the distinction and abandon of the whole rendering especially the Dionysian revelry of the final dance was captivating.

The only novelty was fascinating. It was a Suite from "The Machine Man" by the 45-year-old Hungarian composer, Eugene Zador, who has lately taken refuge in America. The book is quaint, combining the modern device of robots with the ancient legend of Amor, god of love. Mr. Zador's humorous ingenuity is evidenced in such episodes as "The Auto-Ride" and "Dance of the Machines"; but his noises are genial and his sustained rhythmic inspiration stimulating. Verily a program with amazing range of interest.

Great Start for Proms

NO ORGANIZATION could ask a more enthusiastic ovation than that accorded the Promenade Symphony Orchestra at the opening concert of its seventh season in Varsity Arena. When upwards of 7500 people venture out in a cold and miserable rain, no further proof is needed that the "Proms" have become an indispensable institution. The greetings accorded the conductor, Reginald Stewart, and the guest artist, Percy Grainger, were of a warmth calculated to make anyone forget the weather.

With approximately 90 of the best local orchestral performers, keyed up, as was their conductor, by the stimulus of the occasion, it was natural that the program should march on with electric buoyancy. So far as the purely orchestral offerings were concerned, they were familiar works, which most of the performers by this time know backward, but not less acceptable to most of the audience on that account. Moreover they were numbers calculated to display Mr. Stewart's native rhythmic élan at its best. The jocund melodies of Glinka's Overture "Russian and Ludmilla" set many of the listeners humming under their breath, and the same was true of an extra, Johann Strauss's "Voices of Spring." Mr. Stewart's rendering of Mozart's Symphony, No. 40 in G minor has always been excellent. In this work Mozart rose above the confines of the rococo period in which he lived, and put new life into old forms. Its structural graces and the sustained refinement and variety of its developments hold interest despite the absence of profound emotional appeal. It was played with fine attention to detail and vital expression.

The technical distinction of the orchestra as at present constituted was best demonstrated in Enesco's "Romanian Rhapsody" No. 1. There is an extraordinary wealth of delightful passage work for various instruments, and the composer's use of the harp is especially luxuriant. Mr. Stewart conducted it not only with abandon, but with a clarity and precision that brought forth all its intimate decorative beauties.

Grainger Rebellious

I am afraid that many of the Proms audience were disconcerted by Percy Grainger's evident desire to wean his listeners away from his own compositions. Perhaps this is due to some temporary feeling of "frustration" in the composer himself; but he chose to ignore the fact that when the public goes to hear him it is in expectation of hearing the music of Percy Grainger. After all it is a great deal more important than his achievements as a pianist. He is undoubtedly a very fine executant, as is to be expected of a pupil of Busoni, but there are two-score other contemporary pianists equally proficient in finger technique. On the other hand there is probably no living composer with so much rhythmic freshness, ingenuity and charm. It was therefore a "let down" for his hearers when he tried his best to avoid playing any of his own pieces, and at last rather grudgingly complied with "Country Gardens." The loss was the greater because no other pianist plays his music quite so brilliantly as he does himself—when in the proper mood.

It was of course a pleasure to hear him play Saint-Saens brilliant and various Concerto in G minor—essentially suited to his virtuosic style. The delightful rhythmic contrasts of the second movement, with its wonderful cantering theme for the left hand, were ravishingly rendered. It was a pleasure also to hear the spirited Juba Dance of Nathaniel Dett, a negro composer born in Can-



THE BACH CHOIR and three outstanding soloists including Winifred Heid, mezzo soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, (above), Emery Darcy, distinguished baritone and William Morton, Toronto's celebrated tenor, will be heard at the Promenade Symphony Concert in Varsity Arena next Thursday night, Reginald Stewart directing.

ada; but lovely as it is we hear Debussy's "Moonlight" from various sources every week in the year. It was not what the public was waiting for, just then. Grainger is now 58, has been a public pianist for 40 years and a famous composer since 1912. Let him be assured that while he may have soured on his own music, music lovers have not, and it will long outlive his fame as a pianist.

Canadians in B.B.C.

The higher ranks of the British Broadcasting Corporation now include two Canadians. The Controller of Programs is Benjamin E. Nicholls, who prior to 1914 was a farmer in the Georgian Bay region. He went overseas in 1914 and after the war was transferred to the Northwest Frontier of India. He joined B.B.C. on its foundation in 1923. Recently S. Joly de Lotbiniere, a descendant of the famous Quebec Huguenot family of that name, was recently appointed Mr. Nicholls' second in command. His grandfather, Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere, was a member of the first Laurier cabinet.

The Council of the Royal Society of Arts has recently nominated J. Campbell McInnes of Toronto, internationally famous authority on speech and song, for a Fellowship. This is a very high honor, because the society ever since its original foundation in 1754 has been a paramount influence in stimulating progress in all the arts. Institutions like the Royal Academy and the Royal College of Music stem from it, and its early membership rolls contain famous names like those of Dr. Samuel Johnson, Horace Walpole, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Benjamin West, and Thomas Chippendale.

Montreal Festival

Elaborate preparations are being made for the Montreal Music Festival which takes place during the week of June 9 under the direction of Dr. Wilfrid Pelletier. Bach's "Matthew Passion" will be given on June 10 at the Church of St. Paul and St. Andrew, and Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis" on June 12 at the same edifice. A number of the soloists will be from the forces of the Metropolitan Opera House, and will include Rose Bampton, soprano, and Lydia Summers, mezzo-soprano; William Morton (Toronto), Arthur Carron and Raoul Jobin, tenors; Mack Harrell, baritone; Norman Cordon and Leon Rothier, basses.

A unique event will be a presentation of Debussy's music drama "Pelleas and Melisande" on June 14 on the beautiful grounds of "Ravenscrag" home of Sir Montagu Allan. Mr. Jobin, a Canadian who scored a notable success at the Metropolitan recently, will be the Pelleas, and Martha Denya the Melisande. Other characters will be sung by Miss Summers, Mr. Harrell, Mr. Rothier and Mr. Cordin. The Festival will conclude on June 15 with Beethoven's 9th Symphony and an operatic concert.

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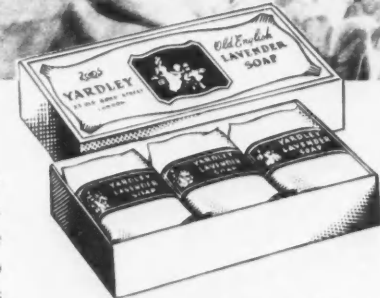
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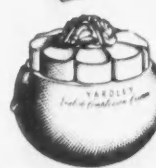
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FILM PARADE

"Miss Spiritual America"

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

THERE must be moments when the Duke and Duchess of Windsor wish they'd been married by almost anyone on earth except the Reverend R. Anderson Jardine. Ever since that sensational ceremony the roly-poly clergyman has been bounding on to the front pages of the world; and whatever oddity the Reverend Jardine commits himself to, the Windsors are inevitably dragged in as distinguished if reluctant sponsors. "Rev. R. Anderson Jardine, who married the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, sponsors film 'Indecency'..." "Rev. R. Anderson Jardine picks 'Miss Spiritual America.' The Rev. Jardine married the Duke and Duchess of Windsor." The Jardine fame is now spreading so widely and rapidly now on its own power that it's only a question of time probably before we will be coming across pictures of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor with "married by the Rev. R. Anderson Jardine" as a descriptive cut-line.

In fairness to the Reverend Jardine it must be admitted that even without the initial start given him by the Windsors he would almost certainly have left his mark on our generation. About six months ago he came to Hollywood and for a while coasted along marrying people and doing very well, without, however, tapping his strange inner sources of energies. Then he began to interest himself in a crusade against vice and sex. From then on it was only a step to the studios, which are equally interested in exploiting sex for the sake of the customers and suppressing it out of respect for the censors. This confusion has existed for a quarter of a century but so far as the records show Mr. Jardine is the first one to take full advantage of both sides. His whole recent career indeed seems to be one of beaming contradictions. He has written a movie which crusades for a nobler moral order; and he calls it "Indecency." He has started a movement to discredit what he describes as "It," "Glamor" and "Oomph girls"; and he has drawn into his train more It, Oomph and Glamor than you could crowd into an Atlantic City Beauty Parade. "No leg shots!" he says sternly, and immediately has himself photographed with some radiant girl seated cross-legged on a table with her skirt tucked above her knees. His search for "Miss Spiritual America" has followed almost the exact course and procedure of a national beauty contest and from every city he has selected a candidate who may look to the skeptical like a Wampus Cutie, but to the Reverend Jardine is St. Cecilia at the organ. All the Miss Spirituals, when finally selected will figure in "Indecency" which will reveal in story form stream-lined beauty joining hands with old-fashioned virtue. The Reverend R. Anderson Jardine officiating.

Some accounts of "Indecency" have already escaped the author's not too careful vigilance. The story appar-



JEAN FARDULLI, the noted Greek baritone who makes his first Toronto appearance at the Eaton Auditorium on May 22nd.

ently has to do with a publisher of indecent literature who is simultaneously in love with a girl of slack principles and Miss Spiritual America. He has betrayed the former and is about to marry the latter when his past is revealed. Miss Spiritual is saved at the altar and her rival gets the wicked publisher, which is no better than she deserves.

It sounds almost completely incredible. And I'm sure the completely incredible Mr. Jardine will make at least a million dollars out of it.

NOBODY on the screen smokes a pipe more effectively than Brian Aherne. The slow careful lighting, the quizzical glance over the flame; the way he ducks his head sideways, abstractedly or archly, before he tucks the pipe into the right hand corner of his mouth; best of all the way he discriminates between the matter-of-fact puffing of a laborer and the playful pipe-coddlng of a literateur. It's all wonderful and I'm afraid it's the only wonderful thing in the whole of "My Son, My Son."

It's impossible to feel any great sympathy with any of the characters in this picture. This of course is legitimate criticism only if the author and director fail to rouse the pity and indignation they obviously feel themselves. And do my best I couldn't see Brian Aherne as a tragic father. He just seemed a refined literary man who didn't show right good sense in bringing up his family. I couldn't get much worked up either over Louis Hayward's shocking admission that he never read any of his old man's novels because I knew exactly the kind of novels they would be—A. A. Milne, with tweed effects. Even Madeleine Carroll couldn't make herself very attractive here—not in those clothes. Maybe we did wear peplums and berthas back in the pre-War period. But that's just the sort of thing we go to the movies to forget.

AT THE THEATRE

"Holy Manhattan"

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

FOR some years the distinguished Irish writer, John Coulter, has been resident in Toronto, and his short comedies of Irish life have delighted many. One of them, "The House in the Quiet Glen," captured the Bessborough Trophy at the Dominion Drama Festival in Ottawa in 1937. His latest work, "Holy Manhattan," is a longer and more ambitious effort in three acts, and was recently produced for the first time by the Arts and Letters Club Players of Toronto.

The chief characters are Irish folk living in New York and the outstanding merit of the comedy is the deftness and veracity with which Mr. Coulter suggests the atmosphere of Manhattan. It would be difficult to imagine a play more definitely local, since the action takes place on the roof of a tall apartment house against a background of sky-scrapers. The story centres around the affairs of Barney the janitor. Mr. Coulter's strong point is his gift for pungent characterization. In this play it is not confined to Irish types; for he presents a typical young New York radical of Italian origin, a smart Jewish radio script writer, an English girl, and so on.

"Holy Manhattan" exploits a definite thesis; the folly of immigrants who look back over the shoulder to the communities they have left behind. The middle-aged Barney is a lazy dreamer, always thinking of the lovely Irish village from which he came. In imagination he recreates it in his eyrie among the sky-scrapers. A combination of indolence, humor and imagination he has evolved a "philosophy of laziness," and retains his job solely because everybody likes him. Lazy janitors are not rare but

few have so definite a philosophy. Various circumstances conspire to awake Barney from his dreams, chiefly the arrival from Eire of a brisk and competent sister with no illusions about the past. Then opportunity comes to him, for the script writer discovers the radio possibilities of a man who can talk till the cows come home in a humorous vein. Barney becomes a success on the air but his final development was (to me) unconvincing. After he has won a little fame and money, he decides to give it all up and revert to obscure



HANDS ACROSS THE BORDER. Hon. James R. Cromwell, American Minister to Canada, with Sir William Mulock and Mr. W. Howard Batten, President of the U.T.S. Old Boys' Association, photographed at the annual dinner of that organization held recently at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto.

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LOOK FOR THE LEAF ON THE PACKAGE



—By Bert Bushell.

THE BACK PAGE

Simple As Anything

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

A GREAT many people seem to think that Samuel Harden Church's offer of a million dollar reward for the capture of Hitler is a deplorable idea. And this, one feels, is a timid and finicking attitude that is likely to make the totalitarian states think even more poorly of us than they did before. Actually the Carnegie Institute plan might turn out to be a very sound one if carried out firmly and without squeamishness. Certainly if the last seven months have proved anything it is that this war isn't going to be won by etiquette.

So far no one seems to have taken up Mr. Church's offer except some college students who don't give any hint of their plans beyond asking for advance pocket money. How do they propose to go about the snatch, we

boys would have lost patience, tied their victim to a slot machine and dropped him into the nearest large body of water.)

There's another point to be taken into consideration. How could anyone be sure that the snatchers would pick up the right Hitler, since as everyone knows it's always a duplicate Hitler that appears in public. Even if things went through reasonably well there's every chance that Mr. Church and the Carnegie Institute might have nothing more than a substitute Fuehrer on their hands in the end. No arch-enemy of mankind to be tried "for his crimes against the peace and dignity of the world" but a scared little ersatz-Hitler who wasn't guilty of anything worse than official impersonation.

On the face of it Mr. Church's proposition bristles with difficulties. Actually the whole thing is breath-takingly simple... The Fuehrer's logical abductor is Mussolini.

MUSSOLINI is the only one who can lure Herr Hitler outside his protecting West Wall. He is one of the few who can identify the Fuehrer beyond possibility of mistake. Il Duce needs a million dollars and he could undoubtedly use the publicity. He has the high place in history, along with the essential broad lack of scruple for the undertaking. All he needs to do is to invite Herr Hitler to an axis conference at Brennano just inside the Italian border. From that point on it would be child's play. The conference car could be started gently on the down grade and headed for the nearest sea-port. And from there the Fuehrer, "alive, unharmed and unscathed" could be forwarded to Geneva. There would, of course, be shrill outcries from Berlin. In that case Il Duce would only need to produce a white, yellow or blue paper which would prove to everyone's satisfaction that the Fuehrer had planned days ago to snatch him, the Duce, first.

There's just a chance of course that Il Duce, too, would double-cross Mr. Church and the Carnegie Institute by offering to sell back the Fuehrer to the Reich on better terms than

FAIR WARNING

IT SEEMS that you must have your fling
In love affairs forever new
So go your way philandering
But just remember, when you're
through

Don't come to me contrite and mourning
That you have lost my love a-lack
Because I'm giving you fair warning
That I will surely take you back!

MAY RICHSTONE.

would like to know, once the matter of the expense account is straightened out? Do they think that capturing the Fuehrer is just another undergraduate prank, like stealing the front door-knob off the Dean's residence, or putting a cow in the carillon tower? Or do they figure, perhaps, that it's just a question of marching up to the front door at Berchtesgaden and explaining to the owner that they're putting themselves through college and with a little co-operation from him they can earn a million dollars from the Carnegie Institute?

No, kidnapping the Fuehrer isn't a job for college boys. It isn't a job for ordinary professional snatchers either. "The American public will never sanction a policy of kidnapping either at home or abroad," Carl W. Ackerman, Dean of Columbia University's Undergraduate School of Journalism, has declared; and up to a certain point Dean Ackerman is right. Adolph Hitler's capture, if it is to be brought about, has to have dignity and class. Heaven knows we aren't going to look very good to our descendants anyway, and it certainly won't improve things if it has to go down in the history books that peace and justice came to the world in 1940 through the efforts of a couple of North side Chicago gorillas called Mugsy and Jerk.

IT'S very doubtful indeed that with Mugsy and Jerk in charge the affair would go off in anything like the elevated way that Mr. Church and the Carnegie Institute have planned. Having spirited their victim away to an abandoned farm house and settled down to read the evening papers our two snatchers would inevitably ask themselves why with such a wonderful property on their hands they should work for peanuts for Samuel Harden Church and the Carnegie Institute. Especially as the Reich, the poor bereaved frantic Reich, was ready to pay anything anyone asked to get their Fuehrer back. (They never would get him back of course; for the Fuehrer would naturally be a trying prisoner and long before the negotiations were put through the

EQUINOX

THANK God I'm cool and older now
And need not fear the bite of spring.
Thank God I've reached the halfway state
Which only year-long pain can bring.

This spring I am no longer haunted
By other springs and us together.
The aching April wind to me
Is just the hope of summer weather.

The sweet-sad tongues of April rain
No longer lick about my heart.
They gently lap my garden round—
My heart is dry and stern, apart.

So since I tread a saner path
And do not fear the night or morrow,
Why do I wake from hollow sleep
And weep because I cannot sorrow?

JOYCE MARSHALL

the original negotiators could manage—say Djibouti and a slice of Tunisia without any strings attached. However that's a risk that Mr. Church and the Institute will just have to run.

The chief thing is to have the whole affair managed in a big dignified way. College boys should be ruled out and so should small time gangsters. If there has to be a snatch let's at least do it, for the sake of the record, in the august terms of *Weltpolitik*.



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